LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,513 New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1885.
—ASSAM	3038	500	S. F. Cole	30th Oct.
L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	6th Nov.
M. ROME	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	13th ,,
L. CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	20th ,,
—GWALIOR	2733	500	P. Harris	27th ,,
L. HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	4th Dec.
M. PARRAMATTA	4759	900	W. D. Anderson	11th ,,
L. ANCONA	3128	600	R. G. Murray	18th ,,
—NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	25th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	30th Oct.
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	13th Nov.
CATHAY	2983	500	J. P. Hassall	27th ,,
NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	11th Dec.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, October 14, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *via* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *via* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—

First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
MANILLA	5,000	850	1st Nov. 1885
CHINA	5,000	850	1st Dec. 1885.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st Jan. 1886.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and .. a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

AUSTRO- HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1885
ORION	S. Mersa	3,500	550	2nd Nov.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	2nd Dec.
				1886.
AMPHITRITE	C. Lazzarich	4,500	600	2nd Jan.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1885.
AMPHITRITE	C. Lazzarich	4,500	600	29th Oct.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay,
September 29, 1885.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Comdrs.	About 1885.
CLAN OGILIVE	2,450	G. Nelson	30th Oct

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Setamers.	Tons.	Comdrs.	About 1885.
*CLAN MURRAY	2,100	E. Worfolk	23rd Oct,
,, FORBES	2,450	J. A. Guard	2nd Nov.
* ,, MACDONALD	2,650	Wm. Miller	13th ,,
* ,, MUNROE	2,200	R. H. Betteley	23rd ,,
,, CAMERON	2,450	F. Ereaut	3rd Dec.
,, BUCHANAN	2,950	H. T. Maypee	13th ,,
,, GRAHAM	2,950	C. Alexanderson	23rd ,,
			1886
,, MACKENZIE	2,950	Wm. Elliott	4th Jan.

* These steamers do not carry passengers.

Passage Money, Rs. 4-50.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th October, 1885.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN ZANZIBAR AND BOMBAY DIRECT.

S. S. "MALACCA," Captain SCHACHT, will LEAVE this for ZANZIBAR direct on or about WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant. For freight and passage, apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE, Agent.
Mandvi, Khoja Mohola, No. 57.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE following Sailings have been arranged :—

	Capt.	Tons	H.P.	On or about
S.S. MERTON HALL	Barnes	4,100	500	7th Nov. 1885
S.S. RYDAL HALL	Buck	2,700	400	25th ,, ,,

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th Oct. 1885

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on FRIDAY, 30th October, at 11 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on Monday, 26th October, at 11 a.m., (unless delayed by non-arrival of outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "AGRA," 1,907 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 28th October, at 4 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd October, 1885. Agents.

STEAM TO MARSEILLES AND GLASGOW,

or through London, (overland from Marseilles.)

THE attention of passengers is invited to the VICTORIA, one of the finest of the ANCHOR LINE, sailing from Bombay on the 31st October. Specially favourable terms to families or parties of three or four.

For terms apply to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 19th October, 1885.

STEAM TO ANTWERP OR LONDON *VIA* ANTWERP.

THE s.s. DUKE of DEVONSHIRE will sail for Antwerp about 27th October, and passages can be booked by her either for Antwerp or London.

The Steamer carries a Surgeon.

For particulars regarding passage money, &c., apply to

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents for Commander.

STEAMER DIRECT TO MAURITIUS.

THE BOMBAY and PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamer KING ARTHUR, 1,047 tons, will sail for Mauritius on or about MONDAY, the 26th instant. For First and Second Class Passengers apply to the undersigned.

ABDOOL HOOSEIN HAJEE.
ZENAL ABADEEN SHIRAZEE, Agent.
Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Co., Limited.
Bombay, 20th October, 1885.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by s. s. DUKE of DEVONSHIRE are hereby notified of her arrival from London, and that she is discharging in Prince's Dock. They are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature, and to remove their cargo without delay.

All damaged goods must be surveyed by the Steamer's Surveyor, Captain MACAULAY, before removal from the Dock premises, and all claims must be presented duly signed by the Commander previous to the steamer leaving the port, after which no claim will be admitted.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents for Commander.
Bombay, 20th October, 1885.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these Watches to the trade.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN CIGARS,

PREPARED at TRICHINOPOLY, MADRAS PRESIDENCY, expressly for TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, from finest selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

				Cash Prices.
TREACHER'S NOBLE'S CHEROOTS, without Straw	per Box of	100	Rs.	2 0
TREACHER'S DAWSON'S CHEROOTS, with Straw	,,	100	,,	2 0
TREACHER'S THOMSON'S CHEROOTS, with Straw	,,	100	,,	2 0
TREACHER'S HAVANNAH, CIGAR SHAPE	,,	100	,,	2 0
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, CIGAR SHAPE	,,	100	,,	2 0
TREACHER'S DINDIGUL CHEROOTS, with Straw	,,	100	,,	2 4
TREACHER'S MUSTER, Barrel Shape	,,	100	,,	2 4
TREACHER'S CLUB MUSTER, CIGAR Shape	,,	100	,,	3 0

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CHOICE INDIAN TEAS

FROM THE

KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, Limited.

THE KOUSANIE TEAS are the choicest of all Indian Teas, they are grown in the District orignally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of quality have grained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

CASH PRICE LIST.

KOUSANIE MIXTURE, a well-known specialty from the Kousanie Gardens.	1 lb. pkt. per pkt.	1 6
	2 lb. pkt. per pkt.	2 12
	5 lb. catties per catty	6 12
SOUCHONG, Finest in 2 lb. packets	per packet	2 12
PEKOE, Finest in 2lb. packets	per packet	3 0
HYSON, Young (green)	1 lb. packet	1 10
ORANGE PEKOE, Finest	,,	1 10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE.	in 1 lb. pkt. per packet	1 0
	in 2 lb. pkt. per packet	2 0
* TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD a small broken leaf Tea	per lb.	0 10

Special Wholesale Terms to the Trade.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FRESH STOCK.

GENUINE FRENCH

CHOCOLATE CREAMS

In ½ and 1 lb. boxes, Rs. 1-8 and 2-8.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

PHOTOGRAPHS! PHOTOGRAPHS!!

IMPORTED direct from the Continent. Artistic Studies from Life, Classical and Mythological Undraped Figures, Statuary Sacred and Secular Photographs, Portraits of Celebrities, Pretty Woman, English and French Actresses. Selections sent out on approval on receipt of deposit of 10s. and upwards. Price Lists and complete Catalogues post free. Address, Continental Novelty Co., 50, Leicester-square, London, W.C. The Trade supplied.

NEW DICTIONARIES for Civil and Military Officers and students of colleges. Persian and English, Royal 8 vo. sized, 668 pages, containing upwards of 36,000 classic and 4,000 modern Persian words. Price, Rs. 15. Its reverse part English and Persian containing 22,000 English and 80,000 Persian words and idioms of frequent occurrence. Price, Rs. 10. To be had from the compiler Maulur Fazli Ali, Regimental Munshi of the 4th King's Own Regiment, main street, Camp Poona, and his brother Munshi Mohamed Baker, Secretary to Turkish Consul-General, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay, on cash payment or per V. P. P.

ALL PERSONS having claims against, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late Lieut. BERNARD GWYN PRANCE, 2nd West India Regiment, a probationer for the Madras Staff Corps, and attached to the 3rd Madras Light Infantry, are requested to forward them to the undersigned by the 30th November, after which date no claims will be entertained.

WILLIAM O. FOORD, Lieut.-Col.,
3rd Regiment, L.I., President Committee of Adjustment.
Toungoo, 1st October, 1885.

MATURED SPIRITS.

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET" WHISKY

IS a blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKIES of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "HEART-LABELLED" BRANDY.

The delicate flavour and fine bouquet of this Fine OLD Cognac BRANDY, combined with its great age and purity, have long caused it to be a favourite with the public, and the rapidly increasing demand proves the estimation in which it is held.

Rs. 33 per dozen cash.

TREACHER'S "OLD IRISH" WHISKY.

This fine matured Spirit is guaranteed to be a blend made from pure Malt Spirit only distilled from the finest grain or malt, it is pure, mild and agreeable, and entirely free from essential oils and impurities.

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "OLD TOM" GIN.

The attention of those who prefer Gin to any other spirit is drawn to this Cordial Old Tom, which has for years maintained its reputation as being the purest and best in the market.

Rs. 16 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE and paying exorbitant credit prices, write for our samples and compare, then you will be convinced that we are the CHEAPEST HOUSE IN INDIA.

QUOTATIONS FROM OUR PRICE LISTS.

	Rs. a.
Ladies' Black Satin Parasols lined with Cardinal and Old Gold and Lace edge	3 12
Little girls' Ditto Ditto	2 15
Ladies' Tan, Pink, Blue and Cream, Swede Gloves, 6 Buttons	2 4
Ladies' Silk Gloves, Old Gold, Navy, Pink, Blue Black, etc., 6 Buttons	1 8
Ladies, Sailor Hats with coloured ribband	2 8
Ditto untrimmued, in white or Black Straw	1 8
Children's Straw Hats with coloured ribbon	1 8
Ditto, Superior	2 0
Black Merino	0 12 yard
Damask Table Napkins, Hemmed	7 8 doz.
,, Teapoy Cloths	1 8 each
,, Table ,, 6ft. by 6ft.	4 8 each
,, Table Linen, 2 yds wide	2 0 yard
Ladies' Corsets, any size	1 0 each
,, Hose, Black and Coloured	1 4 pair
Lace Curtains, 3 yds long	2 15 pair
Welsh Flannels	0 12 yard
Cricket ,,	1 12 yard
Towels, Honey-comb, etc.	0 4 each
Single and Double Terai Hats From	3 0 each

SEND FOR PATTERNS. MONTHLY TERMS TO APPROVED CUSTOMERS.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,
ESPLANADE, BOMBAY,
EAST-STREET, POONA.

DUNNETT & CO.,

CIVIL & MILITARY BOOT-MAKERS.

WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS (Heavy) Rs. 22-8 Per Pair.

WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS (Medium) Rs. Per Pair.

WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS (Light) Rs. 18 Per Pair

WATERPROOF COMPOSITION for the above

Regulation Boots of every description made to order.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Lace and Buttoned Boots and Shoes for walking, etc. Patent-Leather Dress-Boots, Pumps, Lawn-Tennis Shoes, etc., etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

BOMBAY.

AUSTRALIAN WINES

FROM

CALDWELL & Co. MELBOURNE VICTORIA.

THE UNDERMENTIONED WINES are recommended for their PURITY, SOUNDNESS and GENERAL EXCELLENCE.

Claret	qts.	Rs. 13 0	per doz.
,,	pts.	,, 7 4	,,
Hermitage, (a fine clarety Wine)	qts.	,, 17 8	,,
,,	pts.	,, 9 8	,,
Chablish	qts.	,, 18 0	,,
,,	pts.	,, 9 12	,,

W. J. ESSAI.
BOMBAY PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION CASH STORES.
FORBES STREET, Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES—Cumballa Hill and Market.
TERMS—Strictly Ready Money.

WHOLESALE. H. VOGEL & CO., RETAIL.
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,

WE have just received by S. S. Ancona a large number of SUPERIOR WATCHES, comprising fine and richly enamelled Diamond and Pearl set fancy Gold Watches, Chronographs with flying chronograph and minute hands, double dial, Repeaters, Independent flying centre seconds Watches and other Gold, Silver and Metal Watches, ranging in Price from Rs. 10 to Rs. 2,000.

We offer now the following Watches at specially reduced prices for sale, and we can recommend them to every one who desires to possess a reliable and lasting time-keeper.

Silver double case Keyless lever 19 best quality at	Rs. 45
,, ,, Key winder ¾ plate lever 17	,, 25
,, ¾ hunter keyless lever 19	,, 38
,, ,, key winder ¾ plate lever 16	,, 26
,, open face keyless lever 18 best quality	,, 35
,, ,, ,, cyl. ,,	,, 28
,, ,, ,, key winder ,,	,, 25
Metal hunting keyless lever campaign watch with bold hands and figues on the dial, stands any amount of rough ware	,, 22
Metal open face ,,	,, 22
,, ,, ,, ,, strong and serviceable original campaign	,, 20
Metal Compass watch, very suitable for navigators and surveyors	,, 30
,, Waterproof ,,	,, 32

REPAIRS OF WATCHES, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Are all executed with precision and despatch by Mr. Vogel himself, who has been first class Watch maker and Repairer in the firm of Lund and Blockley since they started their branch business in Bombay. Please apply for Mr. Vogel's testimonials which have been obtained by him from high Government and other officials, and which we trust will be deemed a sufficient guarantee of the excellent characteristics of their Firm.

H. VOGEL & CO.,
HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE PUBLIC SHOW A DECIDED PREFERENCE FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOFORTES.

READ EXTRACTS FROM TESTIMONIALS.

DURABILITY :—"The last Piano I bought from you I took up to Mount Abu with me, and notwithstanding it had travelled 400 miles by rail previously, it arrived after 16 miles in bullock cart, at the top of a Hill, in excellent Tune. On my return to Ahmedabad the Piano accompanied me, and has as yet not required tuning. The facts speak for themselves. 500 miles by rail and 30 odd in a bullock cart, and the instrument in perfect order at the end of it."

"During the last 8 months it has had two long journeys—one from Bombay to Jacobabad, and the other from that place here (Deesa) * * * Notwithstanding the Piano is in excellent order."

"Standing the test of this trying climate most wonderfully."

"The more it is used the richer and softer it is."

TONE :—"Its tone is much admired, and we are thoroughly satisfied."

"It has always kept its brilliancy and sweetness of tone."

"Beautiful Tone." "A very good and sweet tone." "Full and rich in tone." "Brilliant in tone." "The Piano you sold me 18 months ago has both improved in tone and touch." "Sweet and brilliant in tone."

TOUCH :—"Charmingly flexible." "Soft, pleasant, and easy to the touch." "Has a flexible Touch." "The touch is so excellent that one does not tire playing."

TUNE-KEEPING :—"After 8 months of continual hammering by my many bachelor friends and myself, the Piano is in splendid order; but if your tuner comes up this side soon, I should like him to tune it to prevent my being *non plussed* for a tuner by accident."

"Piano travelled about with me in the District of Kattiawar for some years, during which time it was not even once tuned."

"My Piano has been in constant use for 19 months, and has never been tuned. It is a wonderful instrument."

ACTION :—"I do not recognise any jingling when the pedal is made use of." "I have never found their Action fail." "Good repeating Action." "No metallic jingling."

STANDS THE CLIMATE OF INDIA :—Notwithstanding the instrument having stood in a room which is open and exposed to the breeze all day and all night, its brilliancy of tone is perfect, and is in every respect as good as the day we bought it. "Wood has never warped." "The frame is perfect."

WORKMANSHIP :—"Speaks well for the workmanship and material, for it has travelled on the journey from Bombay here over 1,000 miles by rail and seventy-five by native bullock train."

OPINIONS :—"It is, I believe, a generally acknowledged fact that they are the best Pianos for this country." "The Schiedmayer and Soehne's Piano gives me every satisfaction. I could not get a better instrument." "A. I. Piano for the Country." "Always my favourite."

SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

CAMBRIC POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.

READY HEMMED

WASHED FOR USE.

		Rs. A.
Fine White Cambric	doz.	6 0
Pure Irish Cambric, very thin	,,	10 0
Superfine Hairline or Tape Borders	,,	13 8
Extra Superfine, very soft	,,	15 0
Superfine Irish Cambric Hand Hemstitched for Ladies or Gent's use, thin extra soft, French finish	,,	16 0
	,,	18 0
	,,	20 0

		Rs. A.
Fine Lawn, Coloured Borders	doz.	6 0
Superfine Irish Cambric, Fancy Printed Border, the latest designs	,,	12 0
	,,	16 [illegible]
Superfine Irish Cambric, Hand Hemstitched, the latest designs in Fancy Printed Borders, very choice goods	,,	12 0
	,,	24 0
	,,	28 0

SPECIAL CASH or V. P. P. TERMS.—No charge for packing, and 12½ per cent. discount

HOAR & CO., { OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL, } BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY ranks amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

COOPER, MADON & COMPANY, LD.,

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,

BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, STATIONERS AND NEWS AGENTS.

NEW BOOKS.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1886.

	Rs. a.
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The British Navy in the Present Year of Grace.	3 12
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Heroic Tales, retold from Firdusi the Persian.	3 4
The Boy in the Bush; a Tale of Australian Life	2 4
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India and Tiger Hunting; by J Barras, 2 Vols	4 8
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Tiens' Manual of Colloquial Arabic	4 12
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Practical Veterinary Remedies; by G. S. Heatley	2 4
Love's Strategy: Studies in the Art of Winning and Retaining Love	0 10
Dietetics; by E. F. Willoughby	0 10
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The A 1 Reader, Part 2	0 6
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Every Girl's Annual, 1886	3 12
What is a Lady? by author of Lois Leggat, &c.	0 10
Kate Greenway's Almanac for 1886	0 10
Calcutta Review, October	5 0
The Ministry of Flowers; by Rev. H. Friend	1 8

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	Rs. a.
The Journal of Indian Art. Nos. 1 to 7, each	1 0
A List of Agricultural Implements and Machines which have been experimented with and found efficient and useful in India during the year 1884-85	0 8
Rough List of Indian Art Ware	0 8
Fifty-one Photographic Illustrations taken by order of the Government of India of some selected objects shown in the Third Exhibition of Native Fine and Industrial Art opened at Simla on 24th September, 1884	35 0

NEW NOVELS.

	Rs. a.
A Mummer's Wife; by G Moore	2 4
Philistia; by Cecil Power	2 4
Uncle Jack; by Walter Besant	2 4
Maruja; by Bret Harte	1 4
Paul Sterne; by Cicley Powell	1 4
The Vicar's People; by G M Fenn	1 4
Sweet Mace; by G M Fenn	1 4
Silas Horner's Adventures; by J Greenwood.	0 10
False Steps; by Douglas Dalton	0 10
Life at the Gold Mines; by William Thomas	0 6
The Secret of Barravoe; by Lady V Greville	0 10
Beyond the Gates; by E S Phelps	0 10
A Curious Company; by Max Adeler	0 6
Sword of Damocles; by A K Green	0 6
The Household Skeleton	0 6
Self-Raised, or From the Depths; by Mrs. Southworth	4 12
Society in London; by a Foreign Resident	3 12
A Limb of the Law; by E. Rae	3 12
Kit; by James Payn	1 4
A Modern Lover; by George Moore	2 4
Creatures of Clay; by Lady V. Greville	1 4
Fragoletta; by Rita	1 4
A Ruined Sanctuary; by L. Bigg	0 10
Stabbed in the Dark; by E. Lynn Linton	0 10
As It Was Written; by S. Luska	0 10
Toilers of the Sea; by Victor Hugo	2 4
Mrs. Lancaster's Rival; by E. C. Price	1 4
Omar; by G. W. M. Reynolds, 2 parts	0 12
Son and Heir; by Emily Spender	1 4
Fairy Water; by Mrs. J. H. Riddell	1 4
Parted Lives; by Mrs. J. H. Spender	1 4
Duke of Kandos; by A. Mathey	2 4
Good Stories of Man and other Animals; by Charles Reade	1 4
Strictly Tied up; by Rt. Hon. Beresford Hope.	1 4
Warncliffe the Wanderer; by C. D. Clark	0 6
A Gold Hunter's Adventures	0 6
The Two Duchesses; by A Mathey	1 4
In the West Countries; by May Crommelin	1 4
Black-Mail; by R. M. Jephson, ans. 10 and	1 0
Done in the Dark; by A. T. Pask	0 10
A Summer Day-Dream and other Stories	0 10
The Scarlet Cord, A Medical Love Story	0 10
Guilty or Not Guilty; by Mrs. G. Smythies	0 10
A Peeress of 1882; by Mrs. A. Fraser	0 10
Strange Story of Eugenia, etc.: by Miss H. Coode	0 10
The Three Scouts: A Tale of the American Civil War	0 6
A Dead Town; by C. Bernard	0 10
Zola's The Assommoir (Eng. Illustrated Edition) Rs. 4-12 and	3 12
Max O'Rell's Les Chers Voisins	2 4

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BATH, ENGLAND.

MRS. I. ARNOLD AXTENS, 34, Brock-street, has VACANCIES for two or three ANGLO-INDIAN CHILDREN requiring home, care, and education.

Reference is permitted to Colonel Johnston, Elmbrook, Weston-road, Bath; Vans Righi, Esq., Exec. Engineer, Mozufferpore, now on furlough at Brooklands, Teddington; the Rev. Canon Bernard, Bath; the Rev. Prebendary Anderson, Bath; Dr. Cole, the Circus, Bath; Col. Sharpe, 16, Queen Square, Bath; and T. J. Bennett, Esq., *Gazette* Office, Bombay.

SERVICE WANTED.—The advertiser being about to leave India, desires a situation for his servant, an active middle aged Suratee, who has been in his service thirteen years, of which ten years as butler, and has accompanied his family to England where he remained four months. He is thoroughly honest, hard-working and active, and an admirable attendant in travelling either for a family or single person. He is also good at managing other servants, and can be recommended in every respect. Address D. S. K., care of this paper.

THE VICTORIA COTTON GIN & PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Registered Office in Broach, on SATURDAY, the 31st October, 1885, at 4-30 p.m., Madras Time, for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and pass the Audited Accounts made up to 30th June, 1885.
2nd To declare a Dividend.
3rd To elect Directors in place of those who retire.
4th To appoint an Auditor.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.
Secretaries and Managers.

Broach, 17th October, 1885.

N.B.—Notice is also hereby given that the Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th to 31st October, 1885, both days inclusive.

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING CO., Ld.

NOTICE.—The ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above-mentioned Company will be held at the Company's Branch Office, 9, Hummum Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 2nd November, at 4 o'clock p. m., for the transaction of the undermentioned business:—

To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st July, 1885. To declare a Dividend.

To confirm the appointment of Mr. Damoderdas Tapidas in place of Mr. John Macfarlane as a Director.

To elect an Auditor or Auditors for the current year, and to fix his or their remuneration.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 2nd proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
W. J. FARROW,
Secretary.

Bombay, 23rd October, 1885.

ATMARAM SAGOON AND Co.,
NEW BOOKS—TERMS CASH.

	Rs.	a.
Anderson's how to ride and school a horse	1	4
Lupton's horse; as he was, as he is, and as he ought to be ...	1	8
Mrs. Power O'Donoghue's Ladies on horse-back, learning, Park riding and hunting, with hints upon costume, and numerous annecdotes ...	2	8
Capt. Hay's Riding on the Flat and across Country ...	6	0
,, ,, Indian Racing Reminiscences ...	4	12
,, ,, Veterinary Notes for Horse Owners ...	6	0
Watson's Sketches in the hunting field ...	3	8
Simple Ailments of horses; their nature and treatment by W. F ...	2	4
Capt. Burnaby on horseback through Asia Minor ...	6	0
Mayhew's Illustrated horse management ...	6	4
Heatley's our Dogs and their treatment ...	2	4
Major H. Shakspeare's Wild Sports of India...	2	8

ATMARAM SAGOON AND Co.,
BOOKSELLERS,
Kalkadevi-road, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

WORLEE TILE FACTORY.

To be sold by Public Auction, if not previously disposed of, on THURSDAY, the 19th November next, at 4 p. m., at Messrs. BENNETT and Company's Auction Rooms, at No. 5, Apollo-street, Bombay, the Factory and premises at Worlee, lately belonging to The Bombay Tile Company, Limited.

The premises adjoin the Worlee Bunder wharf and the High Road, and are easy of access. They comprise about 15,500 square yards of land and buildings erected in 1883, consisting of a large tiled factory shed, three large tiled drying sheds and kiln, contain in working order a new boiler 22ft by 6ft diameter, by W. and J. Galloway and Sons, a new horizontal 20 horses power engine, by Robey and Co., and new machinery presses and gearing for making tiles. The ground is leasehold.

The premises can be inspected any day after notice to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, Solicitors, Meadow-street, Fort, by whom further particulars can be given.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 24th October, 1885.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

Sale of Valuable Landed Properties at Piquet Road, Poputwady and Babula Tank Road.

Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will, on account of the parties concerned, sell by Public Auction (if not sold previously) on the premises the following properties on the days hereinafter named.

On MONDAY, the 2nd November, 1885, at 3 p. m.

LOT No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land with the tenement standing thereon, situate at Poputwady without the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Fort, and containing by admeasurement 1,200 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the east by the property formerly of Madhowji Ramjee, on or towards the west by the public street, on or towards the north by the property of Rajaram Ghirdar, and on or towards the south by the property of Moroba Balcrishnajee, which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of the Land Revenue under No. 117, and were formerly known as Gopaljee Khimjee's House or Punchayetwaddy.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd November, 1885, at 3 p. m.

LOT No. 2.—All that piece of land with the tenement standing thereon, situate on the Babula Tank Road, on the south side of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital without the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Mandvie, containing by admeasurement 13,800 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the north by the parsonage house, on or towards the east partly by the parsonage house and partly by the property of Mahomed Nabee Khan, on or towards the south partly by the Babula Tank Road and partly by the property of the said Mahomed Nabee Khan, and on or towards the west by the premises belonging to the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 455.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th November, 1885, at 3 p.m.

LOT No. 3.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenements, range and stable hereditaments and premises built and standing thereon fronting the Piquet Road, and formerly and now occupied by Pandu Luximon and several others, containing by admeasurement three hundred and twenty-nine square yards, be the same more or less, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the east and north by the Piquet-road, on the west by Government school or by the property of Sunkersett Nana, and on the south by the house of Hunsraj Jeevan Washerman, and is registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 61.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. ARDESHIR AND HORMUSJEE, Solicitors, High Court, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 24th October, 1885.

THE ROYAL FLOUR MILLS Co., Limited.

THE SHARE LIST of this Company will be CLOSED for Bombay on the 24th inst. and for the Mofussil on the 31st inst. Prospectuses and forms of application can be had from the Bankers, Solicitors, and Agents of the Co.

By order of the Directors,
G. W. READ & Co.,
Agents.

Apollo-street, Bombay, 21st Oct., 1885.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
COLABA SIDINGS.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after MONDAY, the second of November, next, until further notice, the Sidings of the Sassoon Dock, of the New Colaba Company, and of this Company at Colaba, will be open for the delivery and despatch of Cotton, and other Traffic, under similar arrangements to those which have been in force in previous years.

2. On account of the longer distance over which the Cotton and other goods will be conveyed by Railway an extra charge of one pie per maund will be made, in addition to the usual charges now made for Cotton and other goods conveyed by this Railway to and from Bombay.

3. Cotton and other goods sent to, or from, the Sassoon Dock sidings, or to or from the sidings of the New Colaba Company at Colaba will be liable to the payment of all the rates and charges which may, from time to time, be made by the Port Trust for the Sassoon Dock Sidings and by the New Colaba Company, respectively.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 16th of October 1885.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS FOR STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Engineer at his office, Elphinstone Circle, up to one o'clock p.m. (gun-fire), on FRIDAY, the 30th October, for the supply of the following stores for 12 months from January 1st to December 31st, 1886.

- Castings.
- Chunam and Sand.
- Coals and Coke.
- Cocoanut and [illegible] oils.
- Cocoanut oil for lighthouse use.
- Iron.
- Provisions.
- Stationery.
- Sundries and Hardware.
- Timber.

Forms of tender and schedule of articles and other particulars may be obtained and samples inspected on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Elphinstone-bunder, on payment of Rupees two (Rs. 2) for each schedule.

No tenders will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of rupees two hundred.

Covers to be endorsed "Tender for Stores."

The Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. E. H. NIMMO,
Acting Engr.'s Storekeeper.

Bombay, 8th October, 1885.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

THE POPULAR WORLD-RENOWNED SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES embody all the latest improvements, and are complete in accessories. They sew from the thinnest to the thickest material. Price lists post free.—5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

PEROSHAW BURJORJEE, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier, to H. E. the Rt. Hon'ble Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay. Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid for Mahableshwar, Panchgani and Satara, on moderate terms. Address Main-street, Poona.

SCOTCH FARLS BAK'D WI' BUTTER AN' GUID SCOTCH MEAL. Large tins Rs. 1-4. Small tins 12 as.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

PLEASE spare a few minutes and have a look at the latest Novelties from BERLIN, and you will certainly admire them. Prices so very cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

KEROSINE OIL 150 Test Rs. 5. 125 Test or Devoe's Rs. 4, for sale. Apply to M. M. MODY and Co., Ld.

WANTED, GOOD SECOND-HAND THEODOLITE. Apply "A. B.," Watson's Hotel.

TO BE SOLD at BENNETT'S TO-DAY, one handsome strong-built MAIL PHAETON.

ON VIEW.—Mr. C. T. Melli's valuable Wimbridge-made Furniture, Billiard Table, Piano, Horses and Carriages, &c., &c., at Westropp House, Malabar Hill.

FOR SALE, a second-hand English-built MAIL PHAETON in very good order, price moderate. Apply to P., care of this paper.

THE BEST ICE CREAM known for its quality, flavour, wines and spirits of the best quality at the Vienna Ice Cream Saloon, Church-gate-street.

NOVELTIES in XMAS CARDS, Birthday Cards, Wedding Cards, Fancy Stationery Boxes, Fancy Inkstands. Pestonjee Sorabjee and Co., No. 33, Meadow-street.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. D. S. Kemp's valuable Household Funiture, Canoe Barouche, Mail Phaeton, pair of Bay Arabs, &c., at Cumballa Hill, to-day, at 1 p. m.

50 PER CENT. SAVING in Kerosine Oil and Fuel Cooking Stoves of various sizes, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 180. At STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

PHOTOGRAPHER REQUIRED immediately, must be fully competent with dry plates. Salary up to Rs. 80, quarters found, also apparatus and materials. Send sample Photos, with application, to Agent, W. I. P. G. Railway Co., at Marmagao. Sample Photos will not be returned.

EXTRA TOAST BISCUITS, in 3 lb. Tins. CHARCOAL Biscuits, Gluten Biscuits, Laxative Biscuits, Iron Biscuits.—PEARSE.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

REDUCED PRICES.—Trimmed Hats and Bonnets. Mrs. COULSON, Milliner and Dress-maker, Carnac-road, near Crawford Market.

CEYLON FLANNEL.—A new thin texture for Shirts and Sleeping Suits. Unshrinkable Shirts 7-8. Suit 15. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

CEYLON TEA.—Rangalla Estate. Sample Tins of 6lbs. can be obtained from the Wholesale Agents, PHIPSON & Co., Bombay. Rs. 7-8 per tin.

FOR SALE, BEEHIVE BRANDY, landed ex s. s. Ravenna.—WALTER NUTTER & Co., opposite the Custom House.

VISIT THE CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Fort, and compare their prices with what you have been accustomed to pay elsewhere. New goods coming in by every Mail. Fifty thousand patterns to select from.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM.—A remedy singularly efficacious in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sorethroat &c. Agents for the Bombay Presidency.—ROGERS & Co.

TO LET at Chinchpooglee "Cliftonville," a fine airy bungalow with garden, out-houses, and good stabling, newly done up throughout, water laid on, rent moderate.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE.—An elegant remedy for bowel complaint, a remedy for chronic Dysentery and Diarrhœa.—FERNANDES & Co, Chemists, &c., Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

HOMEWARD BOUND.—Gladstone Bags, Deck Chairs Portmanteaus, Overland Trunks. Most moderately priced. JOHN MAHOMED and Co., 16, Meadow-street, Fort.

MESSMAN.—WANTED a MESSMAN for the Club of Western India. Apply with testimonials to the Honorary Secretary, Club of Western India, Poona.

TO BE LET, BUNGALOW, No. 173, Land's End-road, Malabar Hill, lately occupied by Mr. Abercrombie. Apply LATHAM ABERCROMBIE & Co., 13, Rampart-row.

FRENCH TILES and CEMENT—A fresh supply is expected about the 15th inst. Orders at reduced rates are being booked by Messrs. Tyabjee and Co., 15 Forbes-street.

CLEARANCE SALE.—Hurgovun Vanmali & Co., Esplanade Cross-road, are closing their millinery and dressing department and disposing of their stock for next to nothing. Come early.

CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES for offices travelling, hall, &c., from Rs. 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 18, 20 an upwards.—KANNY & Co., Watch-makers, Jewellers, Meadow-street, Bombay.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound, Rs. 2-8; postage, 4 annas.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

FOR SALE.—A choice assortment of kerosine wall and hanging lamps, electro-plated ware, glass and fancy-goods at Manufacturers' prices. Apply to the Export Agency Co., Limited. 3, Hummum-street, Fort, Bombay.

ATTENTION! SELLING OFF Zephyrs, Cambrics, & Pompadours, strong and fast possible colour, latest style for ladies' dresses; at 4 annas per yard, net cash or V. P. Samples free on application. Try at Y. A. LACKA & Co.

WARMING STOVES, admirably constructed for thorough radiation of heat, with smallest consumption of fuel; the desired temperature being under perfect control by means of sliding regulators. Rs. 25, 30, and 35 each.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Lathes, Sliding, Surfacing and Screw Cutting, 6", 7½", and 12" Centres, 6 to 20 feet beds; Seller's Screwing Machines, Planing Machines, Drilling Machines, Saw Benches, Punching and Shearing Machines, Fire Engines, Crab Winches, Screw Jacks, Taps and Dies, &c.—Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

FANCY LAMP SHADES, Flower Pot Shades, in all colours and designs. SCISSORS in leather sheaths (protecting them from rust). PEARSE Apollo-street.

A LARGE NUMBER of ARAB and PERSIAN HORSES arrived yesterday by the s. s. MOBELL, at Bhendy Bazar Stable, suitable for Chargers, Hunters and Hacks; there are also some nice Ponies in the lot.

ABDOOL RUZAK BIN DOOBECHEL.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned under orders from the District Court, Surat, will sell the following plant by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 23rd November, 1885, at 3 p.m. in 3 lots, subject to the confirmation of the said Court.

1st. Boiler Engine and Woollen Spinning and Weaving Machinery.
2nd. Cotton Spinning Machinery.
3rd. One Grinding Mill.

The above Machinery is now lying at Coalsawada, Muncherpoora, Surat.

A deposit of 25 per cent. on the purchase-money will be required to be paid by the highest bidder.

For further particulars refer to advertisements published on 22nd, 25th and 29th April, and 13th May, 1885.

THOMAS BARRETT,
Receiver.

Surat, 17th September, 1885.

CLEARANCE SALE
AT
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICE,
THE MAGNET GRAND BAZAAR,
HUMMUM STREET, No. 1.

THE PROPRIETOR begs to inform the Public of Bombay that a large assortment of Ready-made Clothes, Shirts, Collars and Cuffs, Hats, Boots and Shoes; Parsee and Indian long Coats, Waterproofs, Neckties, Kid Gloves for Gentlemen and Children, &c., Ladies' Ulsters, Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats and Bonnets, Boots and Shoes for Ladies and Children, and a General Stock from the First Markets of Europe.

JEWELLERY.
The Silver and Gold from Paris.
The "KORAN" from Zanzibar, very excellently bound in best leather.
The above articles will be sold at
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICE
AT
THE MAGNET GRAND BAZAAR,
HUMMUM STREET, NO. 1.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL........£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted through the Bank.

M. BLUM, Acting Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED,

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

For shorter periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.

All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JAMES WALLACE,
Agent.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY
KEROSINE OIL.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m., gun-fire, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th November next, TENDERS for the supply, during the year 1886, commencing 1st January, of 10.000 cases of purified and refined PETROLEUM or KEROSINE OIL of very best quality water white, and warranted to be not less than 150° fire test, each case to contain 65 lbs. nett of oil. To be delivered from time to time as required at Parel Stores Depot, in lots not exceeding 1,000 cases.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500, and this amount will, in the event of the Tender being accepted, be retained as security for due fulfilment of contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 6th October, 1885.

THE BOMBAY AND PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE.

THE SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, on MONDAY, the 26th October, 1885, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance-sheet, and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1884.

To elect a Director in place of Mr. Aga Mahomed Jaffer Isphanee, who retires in terms of the Articles of Association Nos. 88 and 89, but who is eligible for re-election.

To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix his or their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Tuesday the 20th to Monday the 26th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ABDOOL HOOSEIN HAJEE ZEUAL
ABADIN SHIRAZEE,
Agent.

Bombay, 19th October, 1885.

ART METAL WORK—Framed Mirrors for Flower Painting, Jardinière's Tazza's Trays, &c. &c., a beautiful and well-selected, stock, on hand. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

REPOUSSE POLISHED BRASS, Frames, Mirrors, Cups, Thermometers, mounted in Art Metal Work, Plush, Oak, &c.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

ART METAL WORK, ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST of nearly 300 articles of domestic and decorative Art Metal Work, sent post-free for inspection. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

SYMPHONETT, a charming-toned little instrument, which can be played by everyone, even if unacquainted with Music, no effort or trouble required, plays dance music, &c., can be carried in the pocket, price with 15 feet of music Rs. 15 by V. P. P.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

NE PLUS ULTRA ORGANINA, the loudest and most perfect instrument of the kind ever introduced, with 6 tunes complete. Rs. 28.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

ACCORDEONS, Best make, highly ornamented 1 stop and bell Rs. 10, with 2 stops (celeste) and bell Rs. 12, with 2 stops and 2 bells (tremolo) Rs. 14, with 3 stops and bell (octave and celeste) Rs. 15.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

BERLIN PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY, A large stock of PHOTOS by the permanent process. Copies from the most famous old and modern Painters, and the largest Photos. yet produced.—SOUNDY and Co., Ld., Bombay.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS, with the Iron Frame, Bars, and Plate over Pin, plank cast in one solid piece, without any joint whatever. Can only be obtained from SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

BANJOS with Peg-heads at Rs. 10, 12, 15 and 20 each. Banjos with Machine-heads, with brass hoops and with screw adjustment, the largest stock in India to select from.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

TAMBOURINES.—A large variety always on hand at Rs. 2-8, 3, 4, 5 and upwards; also Nigger Bones and every requisite for Minstrel Bands. Detailed price-lists free by post.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PARKINSON AND FRODSHAM'S SPECIALITY WATCH, Keyless, in Silver Open-faced case, with Crystal Glass, Rs. 31-8; with seconds dial and engine-turned back, Rs. 35.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PIANO CANDLE-STICKS.—Richly electro-plated, new patterns, with glass shades complete, Rs. 14 and 16 per pair.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

AQUARIUMS for gold fish. Clear glass with ebonized stand, 16 inches in diameter, Rs. 15; 18 inches, Rs. 20; 20 inches, Rs. 25; and 22 inches, Rs. 30 each.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

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Red do. do.	,, 1 2	,, 0 12

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	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs 1 8
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About 4 lbs. weight, each Rs. 2-12.
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In jars, per jar Rs. 5.

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NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Tamarind Lane, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of October, 1885, at 3 p.m., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors Report and the audited Balance sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1885.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which may be brought before the meeting.

The transfer books of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 23rd, to FRIDAY, the 30th October, 1885, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Fort, No. 2, Tamarind-Lane, Bombay, 15th October, 1885.

NOTICES

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Apply stating situation, area, and terms to October 1885.

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About 450 Tons Davisons West Hartley Coals.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

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STEAMERS REPAIRS promptly executed under the superintendence of skilled European Engineers.

A Stock of Engineers necessaries kept on hand.

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NOTICE is herbey given that an EXTRA-ordinary GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholder in the Bhownuggur Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Hummum-street, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 26th day of October, 1885, at twelve o'clock noon, to consider the Directors report circulated, and to pass the special Resolutions thereto annexed if necessary.

By Order of the Board,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & CO.,
Secretaries.

7, Hummum-street, Bombay, 17th October, 1885.

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THE PROPERTY OF THE REGENT OF KOLHAPUR

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Another pair consisting of a chestnut Waler Mare 15-½ and a bay Gelding 15-3½, each nine years old, Rs 800.

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The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest any tender.

W. S. S. BISSET
Agent.

Bombay, dated 10th October, 1885.

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HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.

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Do. for 8 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each ,, 1,200
Do. 10 do. 500 do. ,, 1,200
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OUR PATENT WICK CARBONS give the steadiest light.
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J. M. JOSEPH, M.D., L.L.D.

Madras, 21st July, 1882.

J. F. LALLEE,
Veterinary Surgeon.

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BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SO

CALENDAR—OCTOBER, 1885.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon.......... Oct. 24th. 2h. 13.9m. a.m.
Last Quarter.......... „ [illegible]th. 10h. 49·1m. p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	High Water.	Low Water.
				H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 24	Movarjee Gooldas S. and W. Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. Benefit of Raymond Brothers, Town Hall	5 59	5 30	11 15m 11 58 a	5 2m 5 7 a
Sun. 25	21st Sunday after Trinity.	5 59	5 29	11 53m —	5 42m 5 45 a
Mon. 26	Bhownuggur Cotton Manufacturing Co., Meeting, 12 noon. Albert Press Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. Bombay and Persia S. and N. Co., Meeting, 4 p.m. Afternoon Concert, Town Hall, 5-45 p.m.	6 0	5 29	0 40m 0 32 a	6 23m 6 24 a
Tu. 27	....	6 0	5 28	1 21m 1 12 a	7 6m 7 6 a
Wed. 28	Wynaad Gold Mining Co., Meeting, 12 noon. Town Council, 3 p.m. Afternoon Concert, Town Hall, 5-30 p.m.	6 0	5 27	2 9m 1 55 a	7 54m 7 52 a
Thr. 29	Hindustan S. and W. Co., Meeting, 3-30 p.m.	6 1	5 27	2 56m 2 45 a	8 49m 8 44 a
Fri. 30	Departure of English mail per s.s. Assam, 5 p.m.	6 1	5 26	3 48m 3 49 a	10 0m 9 49 a

DIVINE SERVICES.

21ST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, OCTOBER 25.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion, Choral. Hymns 100, 198 and 189.
4-45 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. Goldwyer Lewis. Hymns 281 and 232.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Clark Whitfield.
Anthem.—"The Lord is my Shepherd."
Wednesday, October 28.
St. Simon and St. Jude Apostles and Martyrs.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Thursday, October 29.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Friday, October 30.
8-30 p.m.—Communicants' Meeting.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a. m. Evensong, 4-45.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Daily.—7 a.m.—Matins. 5 p.m.—Evensong.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.

(Pastor—The Rev. John Forgan.)
11 a.m.—Morning Service.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 270, 243 and 318.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 263, 339, and 27.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 450 & 320.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 349, 156 and 66.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral) and Sermon.
10 a.m.—Matins and Bible Class.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Alms for Choir expenses.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Service, Litany and Sermon. Hymns 183 and 180.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon. Hymns 273, 297, and 346.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—Mechanics' Institution, B. B. & C. I. Ry., Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.

ST. NICHOLAS' (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.

6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. Clan Forbes, in the Prince's Dock, on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, G. I. P. R. Vol. Apollo-bunder, 6 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Cambodia (s), from Liverpool; Agra (s), Calcutta; Pachumba (s), Busreh; and Europa (s), Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Euphrates (s), for Kurrachee; and Tasmania (s), London.

MUSIC AT THE BUNDER.—The following is the programme of music to be played by the G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Band at the Apollo-bunder this evening at 6 o'clock:—

March	Far Away.	
Overture	French Comedy	Keler Bela.
Valse	La Barcarolle	Waldteufel.
Aria	Torquato Tasso	Donizetti.
Aria	La Traviata	Verdi.
Gallop	Ocean	Riever.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A YOUNG THIEF.—Bablia Gopal, aged 14 years, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing ten pieces of carpenter's tools. He was ordered to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.—The Reverend J. Gelson Gregson will preach in St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland) to-morrow evening. Mr. Gelson Gregson is well known in India for his temperance work amongst British soldiers.

FEMALE THIEVES.—Tuckee, *alias* Radhi, and Ruckmi, women, were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee—the first of stealing a silver watch and chain belonging to Mr. Streeter, residing at Byculla, and the second with dishonestly receiving the property. The first accused, on admitting a previous conviction of theft, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment; the other was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30, with the alternative of one month's rigorous imprisonment.

INQUEST.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, on the body of a newly-born infant, the son of a cart-driver. The evidence went to show that the child had died from natural causes; but its body having been disposed of under circumstances of grave suspicion, an inquest was ordered to be held. On the death of the infant, the father, it appears, had asked his friends to have the body buried in the Hindu burial-ground; but, for some reason, they buried it instead in a garden at Parell-tank-road. The matter having come to the knowledge of the man in charge of the place, he communicated with the police. All the evidence and the opinion of the coroner's surgeon disproved the suggestion of foul play; and a verdict of death from natural causes was recorded.

CHEATING.—Dewjee Kursondass was charged before Mr. Ryan, at the Fort Police Court, yesterday, with cheating. Inspector Fido, who prosecuted, said that the accused recently visited a goldsmith and examined some of his jewellery. He desired to buy a silver waistchain which he saw, and requested the goldsmith to let him take the ornament away to test it. Having agreed to pay the price asked, a servant was sent with the accused, who went to a house at some distance from the shop. Telling the servant to wait for him outside, he went in. But although the servant waited for a long time the accused did not return, and subsequent search revealed that he had made his escape by a back-door. The police were then communicated with, and the accused was arrested a month afterwards. The waistchain he was found to have pledged with a Marwaree. The accused denied the charge, but called no witnesses. Being an old offender, he was sent to jail for six months.

STABBING WITH A PENKNIFE.

YESTERDAY morning at about 7 o'clock a Hindoo named Bapoo Rama, a bhundary by caste, who had recently arrived from his native country, murderously assaulted a woman named Luxmeebai, his sister's mother-in-law, in a house in second Marine-lane. The cause of the quarrel was the possession of some ornaments belonging to his sister, who died recently. The accused suddenly attacked Luxmeebai while she was grinding corn, and knocking her down he sat upon her chest, and with a penknife inflicted a wound on her neck. She raised a cry, and a neighbour immediately went to the rescue; and in the struggle that ensued he was slightly wounded in four places. The accused was eventually secured, and the woman sent to hospital. The wound on her neck is not of a serious nature. Her assailant was charged yesterday with an attempt to murder. The case stands adjourned until the 30th inst.

THE DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT POONA.

THE *Poona Observer* gives the following account of the fire which destroyed Fudkhia's wady on Wednesday night:—It is known that it first commenced in the shop of a Bunia named Virchund, who used to keep a store in a portion of the lower storey of the palace. This store contained articles of a very inflammable character such as sulphur, saltpetre, and in fact all the materials which go towards making fireworks. The Bunia's shop was not the only one of its description which formed the fronting of the lower storey as several other natives had shops in the place. The palace was a large and handsome building, and had been constructed more than a hundred years ago by Hurrypunt Fudhkia in the time of the Peishwas. For more than the last thirty-five years, however, it had been used by the missionaries of the Church of Scotland as an educational establishment, and is remembered by many in Poona as being one of the oldest schools. It was first utilised for this purpose by the Rev. Mr. Mitchell in the year 1851, till yesterday, being conducted by the Rev. Mr. Beaumont who, with the aid of several teachers, was instructing something like three-hundred boys and about two-hundred girls. About half of these students were taught free of charge, their circumstances not permitting them to pay towards their schooling. The place had been built with much taste and the frescoed walls had been the admiration of many who had been in the place. His Excellency Lord Reay, who about a little more than a month ago paid the school a visit, expressed his opinion in this respect, stating that it was the most beautiful palace in the City that he had entered. The three storeys contained a large number of rooms, and the second of these storeys, was used by the boys studying English, while the ground floor, saving that portion occupied by the shopkeepers, was were the boys learning the vernacular assembled. In the second storey there was also a fine library containing thousands of books, most of them, of course, relating to educational subjects. The palace contained the usual school furniture, and was not occupied by anybody after the pupils had finished their day's lessons. This property with a sum of money that used to be kept on the premises constitutes the loss created by the fire setting aside the destruction of the palace itself which far outweighs in value all that it contained. The school remained open as usual from eleven to five, and Mr. Beaumont attended during the day. A little after half-past five it was discovered that the shop of the Bunia had taken fire, and every attempt was made by the neighbours and the owner of the shop to suppress the flames, but they extended rapidly, and in a short time the whole of the lower storey was in a blaze. Mr. Rendall, the chief constable of A Division with a number of native constables, were first on the spot, having been informed of the matter, and shortly afterwards Mr. Inspector Kyte came to the place. The fire brigade was at once communicated with, and the engines were brought to play upon the burning building about three quarters of an hour later. Several Municipal Commissioners, who had also heard of the disaster, made their way to the scene of the conflagration, and they urged on the men of the fire brigade as quickly as possible. The fire, however, had taken a firm hold of the building, and before the hoses could be got to play the whole of the second and third storeys were burning fiercely. Major Babington, the District Superintendent of Police, and the Assistant Superintendents, Messrs. Biddle and Beatty, were also on the spot, and did everything in their power to stem the progress of the fire, but without any great degree of success, for the major portion of the second and third storeys fell in with a crash and left only the walls standing with a number of rafters lying in all positions and jetting forth flames. Just in front of the palace was an open space, the site of a house which had been destroyed by fire last year, and on this spot hundreds of natives collected and viewed the conflagration as a play. Colonel Pritchard the Comptroller of Military Accounts, Mr. Propert, the Commissioner of the Central Division, Mr. Stewart, the Officiating Collector, and several other gentlemen were on the spot, while a number of Europeans and Eurasians were attracted to the place by the fire which was clearly visible in the Cantonment. A file of soldiers from the 12th, 3rd, and 1st native infantries were placed on duty near the fire in order to protect the property of those shopkeepers whose houses adjoined the palace, and who had removed their things outside to prevent their destruction in case the fire happened to extend. The heat from the wall nearest the road from which point the fire brigade kept working was exceedingly intense, and had to be freely dashed with water in order to facilitate an approach. Three hoses were worked from the road, Ediatwar Pait, but they generally fell short of those flames at the top of the palace. To reach this part of the fire a number of the fire brigades got on the top of a large house adjoining the place, and from this elevation they played to some effect upon the fire. The tiles of one or two of the neighbouring houses were removed, and they were freely watered, so that the fire would not easily extend to them. The police laboured zealously, and Mr. Inspector Collett, Mr. Collett, Mr. De Souza, the Cantonment chief Constable, and several others directed the hoses, and did their best to try and quench the flames. It was slow work, however, for the flames when put out in one direction broke out in another and burned in this manner through the whole of the night.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

Mr T W Grant, C E
a Mr J E Manley, Poona
a Capt W A Wetherall, Poona
a Mr H Gosh
a Colonel and Mrs Douglas, Poona
Dr Faulkner, Deesa
a Mr A J Lindner, 98th Regt, Poona
a Colonel Bryant, Poona
a Mr and Mrs C West, Poona
a Mr and Mrs Bevington R A, H M S Crocodile
a Mr and Mrs Major, S I R S, H M S Crocodile
a Mr J B Tapsell, A Ed Dept, H M S Crocodile
Mr and Mrs T H Butterworth, I M, H M S Crocodile
Surgeon-Major Jackson, H M S Crocodile
a Surgeon S L Deeble, H M S Crocodile
a Lieut N R McMahon, H M S Crocodile
a Mr J Makhett
Major F C Nicolas, R A, Calcutta
a Major-General and Mrs Dansey
a Mr H D Baddeley, Mangalore
a Lieut F J Winter, Liverpool
a Rev and Mrs Bailly, Liverpool
Mr and Mrs Hore, Liverpool
Miss Holloway, Liverpool
a Major G F Churchill
a Mr G A C Lovel, England
a Mr G M Urquhart, Poona
Mr and Mrs J C Dwyr, A V D, Umballa
a Capt H Finnis, R E, Mooltan
a Lieut-Col N M T Horsford, England
a Mr W G Guthrie, England
a Mr J V Woodman, England
a Mr J G M Rennie, C S, England
Mr A S Thomson, England
Mr W Drew, England
a Dr J Hickman, Umballa
Mr and Mrs Simpson, Tirhoot
a Lieut W Browne, Poona
a Mr F W Playfair, Bangalore
a Mr Mathew
Surg O G Wood, Deolali
Mr H H Deane, Bulsar
a Major Fraser, Jhansi
Mr C Martindale, C S, R Pindi
Capt H B Urmston, Mian Meer
a Mrs H Urmston
Brig-Surg Donaldson, Agra
Mr F R [illegible]eane, Kamptee
Mr A T Shuttleworth, Poona
Mr A H T Martindale, Bangalore
a Capt R C E Mayne, Poona
Lieut-Col Woodhome, Soombulpore
a Mrs Schoefield, Australia
Mr F Place, Bombay
Colonel Penny, R A, Bombay
Colonel Bolton, Quetta
Mr Fraser, Quetta
Mr H Pritchard, Bombay
Mr John M Heyn, Bombay
Mr Strachan, Bombay
Mr Thos Wilson, Bombay
Mr Durham, Bombay
Lieut Cotgraves, Bombay
Mr J G Thomson, Bombay
Mr William Morris, Bombay
Mr C Fleming, Bombay
Mr T H Pearse
Mr Collingwood, Bombay
Mr F A Innes Noad, Bombay
a Lieut Crook, R N, England
Mr Walsh, Bombay
Mr Otto Martin, Bombay
Mr F Derry, Bombay

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Mr and Mrs Harold Curjil, Bombay
Mr and Mrs A Tremann, Bombay
Mr and Mrs A P Ralli, Bombay
Mr and Mrs J Morgan, Poona
Mr, Mrs and Miss L A Steiner, Bombay
Mr and Mrs W W Squire, Bombay
Mrs Spencer, Bombay
Miss L Rich, Bombay
a Mr and Mrs Will, Bombay
Sir W Wedderburn, Bart, Bombay
a Mr E Vander Straaten, Bombay
Capt John Campbell R A, Bombay
a Mr Curry, Bombay
a Mr P Oswald, Bombay
a Mr E Traill, Bombay
a Mr A Vitel, Bombay
a Mr Henrich, Bombay
a Mr H R Dunk, Bombay
a Mr S N Squires, CE, Poona
Dr P Murphy, Bombay
Lieut A L Tisdall, Bombay
Mr H A Acworth, CS, Bombay

Residents left during week marked (*a*) thus.

MADRAS.

MADRAS AND THE INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION.—The Prince of Wales is officially reported to have expressed a hope that the display of live fish, and the hatching of fish common to the Presidency of Madras, of India generally, and of the British colonies, with the various appliances relating thereto, may form part of the exhibits at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition of next year. Special and distinct arrangements have been made by the Royal Commission for providing for the exhibition of these live fish under the auspices of the National Fish Culture Association, which body has been formed since the International Fisheries Exhibition of 1883, and under whose charge the aquarium, which has formed an attractive and interesting portion of this series of exhibitions, has been maintained. His Royal Highness, it is further stated, remembers with great interest the remarkable exertions made in promoting the objects of the Fisheries Exhibition, and he is anxious that these objects may be further developed, more especially with the view of an interchange of the different species of fish which, coming from the various parts of the Empire, should be, as far as possible, acclimatised wherever it may be practicable, in the interests of all concerned in the promotion of pisciculture as a matter of Imperial interest. It is not yet known what steps the Madras Government has determined to take to comply with the Prince's invitation. The delegation to South Kensington of a Madras catamaran-man in full dress engages the attention of the Hon'ble Mr. Sullivan, while it is the aim of the Hon'ble Mr. Master to have the prawn of Madras curries duly conveyed in a vivacious and transparent state to the great metropolis. A cart-load or two of the dried fish of local commerce, with all their exquisite aroma, may also be forwarded if any steamer agents can be inveigled into granting a shipping order.—*Mail.*

THE GRAND YOUNG MAN.

THE Radical flag which Mr. Chamberlain has now thrown out is a tricolour—free schools, thorough-going taxation reform, and the municipalisation of the land. Thus, the supplement, and in some sort the counterblast, to Mr. Gladstone's manifesto has been furnished. It was widely asserted that the ex-President of the Board of Trade had lost ground last Session. It was confidently anticipated by many that he would not make it good. After all, it was said, Mr. Chamberlain was but a glorified vestryman, and an Imperial race would not tolerate vestrymanship. He had gone up like the rocket, and would come down like the stick. He had exposed all his wares in the shop-window, and customers declined to buy. This may not have been the opinion of the nation at large, but it was the loudly-blazoned-forth opinion of society. How do matters stand to-day? Mr. Chamberlain has devised and promulgated his programme. The volume to which he has given the sanction of his name is selling by thousands. His speeches, wherever they have been delivered, have evoked outbursts of enthusiasm; the democracy welcomes in him its offspring and apostle, admires the courage with which he dictates terms to his colleagues, and respectfully prescribes a policy to his leader. As the only Conservatism which moves the country is the Conservatism of Lord Randolph Churchill, so the only Liberalism which is a propagating and progressive power is the Liberalism of Mr. Chamberlain. Whigs and Tories alike testify to the fact. The sole theme they can find for their popular discourses is the temerity, the extravagance, the revolutionary wickedness, of the champion of the Caucus. Never was there an instance in which the opponents of a politician advertised so effectively the authority and the capacity of the man whom they detest and dread. Mr. Chamberlain having forced his way to the first place in the front rank, those who are anxious to keep him back and suppress him strain their power to the utmost to maintain for him the position he has won. They might almost be his confederates.

Of course it may be said that time will prove Mr. Chamberlain to have made a colossal mistake—that the English people, even in their most Liberal moods, are Conservatives at heart, and that their deepest prayer is, "God bless the Squire and all his rich relations, And keep us poor people in our proper stations." But, for the present, that is as much of an assumption as Mr. Chamberlain's hypothesis that the newly-enfranchised classes will decline to use their vote for the benefit, or pleasure, of their social betters. We are not now concerned to consider the shrugs of the shoulders and lifting of the eyebrows with which the discourses of the speaker whom the crowd at Lambeth last week saluted, not without a touch of humour, as the "Grand Young Man" are read and discussed in some quarters. What is far more important is to arrive at some idea of the relation in which the Chamberlain manifesto stands to the Hawarden homily, and the light which it throws, however dimly, upon the coming Election and its results. The first thing to observe is that what Mr. Chamberlain has done is exactly that which the very comprehensiveness and elasticity of Mr. Gladstone's encyclical invited him to do. He has placed his own interpretation upon it. He assumes, as he is justified in doing, that it is at present the almost invisible writing, the precise characters of which and their full meaning can only be understood when the text of the document and the interspaces between the lines are looked at through the medium of events, as yet in the future. Mr. Gladstone has remitted everything to the judgment of the constituencies. If, when this judgment is delivered, the Radical element preponderates over the moderate Liberal or the Whig, he is pledged to recognise the fact. It would never do for Mr. Chamberlain to seem to doubt that a fact this preponderance will be. He would be wanting in courage and in aptitude for statesmanship if he were not to postulate the dominant activity of Radicalism. He therefore regulates his programme in accordance with this forecast. Since the Liberal victory—if it is won at all—will have been won mainly by Radical agency, and since he will have done more than any other man to direct that agency and stimulate it, he insists beforehand that any Liberal Cabinet, which may be its product, shall accept, or shall not formally exclude the admissibility of his legislative proposals. In this there is nothing extravagant, and nothing, it may be added, which Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues, Whigs or moderate Radicals, will not, always supposing that the facts vindicate the accuracy of Mr. Chamberlain's prevision, grant without serious reluctance. From one point of view, therefore, Mr. Chamberlain may be said to be forcing an open door. A Liberal victory, which is palpably a Radical victory, will entitle him to the full extent of his demands before they are formulated. The country, should it declare itself Liberal—that is, Radical—a couple of months hence, would not be disposed to tolerate the repetition of such a farce as that of the coalition Cabinet, in which the coalition should be all one way, of five years ago.

But it will not do to limit the interpretation of Mr. Chamberlain's latest and most significant utterance to the simple enumeration of these obvious circumstances. Mr. Chamberlain is a waxing, Mr. Gladstone a waning, force. Granting that the latter will either die in harness or remain in it so long as his strength holds out, the Gladstonian era has already reached the beginning of the end. If the country passes a *plebiscite* in favour of Mr. Gladstone, he will, whether he has or has not Mr. Chamberlain with him, form an Administration. But no one can believe that such a Government would endure for another quinquennial period. Sooner or later in a couple of years or in a single year the Liberal Cabinet would find a plea for going out of office, or would be reconstituted, not under the auspices of Mr. Gladstone. The next Liberal Administration must therefore be, from the very necessity of things, provisional and short-lived. As a consequence, the consideration must have presented itself to Mr. Chamberlain, whether during this term, whatever its exact length, he might not be more profitably employed in organising the Radical party of the future, both in Parliament and in the country, than in again fettering himself with the responsibilities of office, and, in putting, as he may think, the hands back on the dial of Radical progress by assisting at the councils of a Cabinet of compromise. Compromise is useful and necessary to every politician, up to the exact point at which it does not glide into effacement. Mr. Chamberlain may conceivably think that this point has been reached, and would be transgressed in any future Gladstonian dispensation. His object must be, as his destiny is, not so much to serve with Mr. Gladstone as to replace him when he is gone, and to replace him upon his own terms. Obviously, therefore, the less Mr. Chamberlain has to do with the Whigs and moderate Liberals in the immediate future, the better for his ulterior future. In this way one arrives at the conclusion with which all the sentiments enunciated by Mr. Chamberlain exactly square—that the ex-President of the Board of Trade is desirous, if he can find any decent pretext for such a course, of not being included in Mr. Gladstone's next Cabinet.

But all this proceeds on the supposition that the Liberals will obtain a majority on the dissolution. It would clearly suit Mr. Chamberlain just as well that they should not obtain a majority, and that he should be relieved from the necessity of joining a Government of which he was not the visibly controlling power. The sequel of the confirmation of the Conservatives in office would be, as the Grand Young Man may anticipate, such a reaction against Toryism in the country as would pave the way to a Radical triumph far more effectively than any *ad-interim* Government presided over by Mr. Gladstone. It would be untrue to say Mr. Chamberlain is anxious to precipitate a split between the Radicals and the Whigs, but, with the possibilities here indicated present to his mind, he may combine perfect loyalty to Mr. Gladstone with a strong conviction that it is not in the interests of Liberalism, or any section of it, to shrink from accentuating the differences between the two. That is what he has now done, and his performance may have the effect of alienating the less advanced members of the Liberal party, and of inspiring them with a sense of indifference to the contest. Mr. Gladstone's courage never fails him, and, if he were a few years younger, he would have taken up eagerly the challenge which he must see is implied in Mr. Chamberlain's conditional proffer of allegiance. But at his present age he may so far be affected by it as to conduct the campaign with a proportionately languishing energy. In that case, the chances are that the Liberals will not rally round Mr. Gladstone with enough enthusiasm to win the Election. This might suit Mr. Chamberlain, and, all things considered, is as likely as not to prove the case.—*World.*

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MR. RUSKIN'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

CHAPTER IV. of Mr. Ruskin's autobiography has just been issued by the publisher, Mr. George Allen Orpington, Kent. The chapter is entitled "Under New Tutors." It opens with an account of a serious illness which seized the author at Dunkeld when he was eight or nine years of age. The death of his cousin Jessie occurred soon afterwards, and in connection with this event he says:—

Before Jessie's illness took its fatal form—before, indeed, I believe it had at all declared itself—my aunt dreamed one of her foresight dreams, simple and plain enough for any one's interpretation;—that she was approaching the ford of a dark river, alone, when little Jessie came running up behind her, and passed her, and went through first. Then she passed through herself, and looking back from the other side, saw her old Mause approaching from the distance to the bank of the stream. And so it was, that Jessie, immediately afterwards, sickened rapidly and died; and a few months, or it might be nearly a year afterwards, my aunt died of decline; and Mause, some two or three years later, having had no care after her mistress and Jessie were gone, but when she might go to them.

The deaths of Jessie and her mother closed the Perth days. The only surviving daughter of his aunt now was Mary, who was adopted by Ruskin's father and mother, and brought up with him. She was fourteen and he ten at that time. Of this period he writes:—

It began now to be of some importance what church I went to on Sunday morning. My father, who was still much broken in health, could not go to the long Church of England service, and, my mother being evangelical, he went contentedly, or at least submissively, with her and me to Beresford Chapel, Walworth, where the Reverend D. Andrews preached, regularly, a somewhat eloquent, forcible, and ingenious sermon, not tiresome to him. The prayers were abridged from the Church Service, and we, being the grandest people in the congregation, were allowed—though, as I now remember, not without offended and reproachful glances from the more conscientious worshippers—to come in when even those short prayers were half over. Mary and I used each to write an abstract of the sermon in the afternoon, to please ourselves—Mary dutifully, and I to show how well I could do it. We never went to church in afternoon or evening. We had no family worship; but our servants were better cared for than is often the case in ostentatiously religious houses. On the Sunday evening my father would sometimes read us a sermon of Blair's, or it might be a clerk or a customer would dine with us, when the conversation, in mere necessary courtesy, would take generally the direction of sherry. Mary and I got through the evening how we could, over the Pilgrim's Progress, Bunyan's Holy War, Quarles's Emblems, Foxe's Book of Martyrs, Mrs Sherwood's Lady of the Manor—a very awful book to me, because of the stories in it of wicked girls who had gone to balls, dying immediately after of fever—and Mrs. Sherwood's Henry Milner, the Youth's Magazine, Alfred Campbell the young pilgrim, and, though rather as a profane indulgence, permitted because of the hardness of our hearts, Bingley's natural History. We none of us cared for singing hymns or psalms as such, and were too honest to amuse ourselves with them as sacred music, besides that we did not find their music amusing.

Though the family attended Dr. Andrew's ministrations, some time elapsed before the Doctor and the Ruskins became personally acquainted. When at length they attained to visiting terms this is what happened:—

Because I was so fond of the Doctor, and he had the reputation (in Walworth) of being a good scholar, my father thought he might pleasantly initiate me in Greek, such initiation having been already too long deferred. The Doctor, it afterwards turned out, knew little more of Greek than the letters and declensions of nouns; but he wrote the letters prettily, and had an accurate and sensitive ear for rhythm. He began me with the odes of Anacreon, and made me scan both them and my Virgil thoroughly, sometimes, by way of interlude, reciting bits of Shakspeare to me with force and propriety. The Anacreontic metre entirely pleased me, nor less the Anacreontic sentiment. I learned half the odes by heart merely to please myself, and learned with certainty, what in later study of Greek art it has proved extremely advantageous to me to know, that the Greeks liked doves, swallows, and roses just as well as I did. In the intervals of these unlaborious Greek lessons I went on amusing myself—partly in writing English doggerel, partly in map-drawing, or copying Cruikshank's illustrations to Grimm, which I did with great, and to most people now incredible, exactness: a sheet of them being, by good hap, well preserved, done when I was between ten and eleven. But I never saw any boy's work in my life showing so little original faculty or grasp by memory. I could literally draw nothing, not a cat, not a mouse, not a boat, not a bush, "out of my head," and there was, luckily, at present no idea on the part either of parents or preceptor of teaching me to draw out of other people's heads.

Young Ruskin's instruction in drawing by a master was begun in 1831. His cousin Mary was being taught by Mr. Runciman, and it was arranged that he should receive one hour's teaching per week from the same gentleman:—

Mr. Runciman's memory sustains disgrace in my mind in that he gave no impulse nor even indulgence to the extraordinary gift I had for drawing delicately with the penpoint. He gave me nothing but his own mannered and inefficient drawings to copy, and greatly broke the force both of my mind and hand. Yet he taught me much and suggested more. He taught me perspective, at once accurately and simply—an invaluable bit of teaching. He compelled me into a swiftness and facility of hand which I found afterwards extremely useful, though what I have just called the "force," the strong accuracy of my line, was lot. He cultivated in me, indeed founded, the habit of looking for the essential points in the things drawn, so as to abstract them decisively, and he explained to me the meaning and importance of composition, though he himself could not compose.

On his thirteenth birthday, the 8th of February, 1882, his father's partner Mr. Henry Telford, gave him Rogers's Italy, and, he says, "determined the main tenor of my life."

At that time I had never heard of Turner, except in the well-remembered saying of Mr. Runciman's that "the world had lately been much dazzled and led away by some splendid ideas thrown out by Turner." But I had no sooner cast eyes on the Rogers vignettes than I took them for my only masters, and set myself to imitate them as far as I possibly could by fine pen-shading.

The publication of Prout's sketches in Flanders and Germany excited in the minds of the Ruskin family a desire to go and see some of the places represented. They soon after made a journey, and visited many places of note on the Rhine and in Switzerland, and got as far as Genoa on the way to Rome when the heat warned them of imprudence, and they returned by a different route from that which they followed in going out.

I got into the bad habit, yet not without its discipline, of making scrawls as the carriage went along, and working them up "out of my head" in the evening. I produced in this manner, throughout the journey, some thirty sheets or so of small pen and Indian ink drawings, four or five in a sheet; some not inelegant, all laborious, but for the most part one just like another, and without exception stupid and characterless to the last degree. With these flying scrawls on the road, I made, when staying in towns, some elaborate pencil and pen outlines, of which perhaps half a dozen are worth register and preservation. My father's pride in a study of the doubly towered Renaissance church of Dijon was great. A still more laborious Hotel de Ville of Brussels remains with it at Brantwood.

The chapter closes with some account of his experiences at a school kept by the Reverend Thomas Dale, in Grove-lane, near Herne-hill.

THE POPULATION OF MACEDONIA.

A GERMAN traveller who has recently visited Macedonia makes the following statement respecting the population of that country:—"If people speak of the condition and the movement in Macedonia they should be reminded that this Turkish province is perhaps the most checkered picture of nationalities of any country in Europe, and that not one of them possesses an absolute majority. In the east, round Salonica, and along the coast the Greek element is very strong; but even the largest seaport place might be considered a Jewish town rather than a Greek centre. The west is the stronghold of the Albanians—the most savage, most aboriginal, and most lawless nationality of our part of the globe. A considerable Slav population pushes itself between the Greeks and Arnauts, and, distributed among Greeks, Slav, and Arnauts, we find a large number of Turks and Wallachians. The latter are called in Macedonia mostly Zinzaras or Tsintsaras, because in their dialect they do not pronounce the number five 'tchintch' (like their kin of Roumania), but 'tsints.' With regard to the number of the population as a whole and separately, it may safely be asserted that the various statements are entirely unreliable, the degree of exactness varying with the views and the sympathy of the several authorities who make them. When a Russian general estimates the number of Bulgarians in Macedonia at 1,500,000, this figure may be as much assailed as the claim of the Greek notables, when addressing a manifesto to the Patriarch and the Porte, to be considered the representatives of 800,000 Greeks living in the province. If Macedonia is mentioned as the seat of political agitation, the Albanian districts of Janina and Scutari must be left out of consideration altogether. The other four great administrative districts remaining—Monastir, Salonica, Kossovo, and Seres—are stated to contain, in accordance with the proportionately most reliable figures, about 1,531,000 inhabitants, who are divided as follows:—410,000 Christian and 46,000 Mahomedan Bulgarians (Pomaks), 350,000 Albanians, 280,000 Turks, 145,000 Greeks, 120,000 Servians, 95,000 Zinzaras, and 40,000 Spanish Jews. The remainder consists of gipsies and foreigners. It may be added that the number of Albanians and Turks is probably taken too high; that of the Servians, on the contrary, too low."

RAILWAYS FOR CHINA.

AN occasional correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Shanghai, says that the question of the introduction of railways into China is naturally exciting a considerable amount of interest at the present time. The attitude of the Government with regard to improved means of intercommunication has undoubtedly altered very much during the last ten years, but in the case of a great many of the most influential Chinese officials the feeling is that they find they cannot long resist the introduction of railways rather than that they favour their construction. There are, on the other hand, a considerable number of advanced thinkers who see that the days of exclusiveness are past for ever, and that if China is to take her place among other nations she must avail herself of all modern improvements. These men, however, recognize the fact that the introduction of railways is a serious business, not to be entered upon without due consideration, and have scarcely advanced to the point of seriously considering any project in detail.

In 1880 Lio Ming Chwan memorialized the Throne in favour of the construction of railways, and suggested four trunk lines as the most proper ones to be first constructed. Even at that date this memorial was well enough received to be thought worthy of a Commission being appointed to consider it; but it would be a mistake to suppose that the party in power at Pekin would even now be prepared to carry out the works therein projected even if very favourable terms were proposed.

There are some officials who believe that the proper plan is to begin on a very small scale indeed, and as it were, insert the small end of the wedge. There are, of course, plenty of foreigners ready and able to assist them as soon as they make reasonable proposals, and it is possible that work may eventually be started in this manner; but all real negotiations proceed very quietly, and up to the present moment nothing has been settled. The rumours and gossip relating to this subject originate chiefly among totally irresponsible persons, both Chinese and European. There are certain Chinese who are under the impression that a railway is a mine of wealth to every one connected with it, and who proclaim loudly their power of obtaining all sorts of concessions, and there are foreigners with absolutely nothing at their backs who are continually making wild statements as to their power to carry out extensive works. These people are not likely to do much good for themselves, but they do to some slight extent delay matters by making the authorities shy of dealing with more responsible parties. It is, of course, no secret that there are several substantial people ready to enter into contracts for work of any description and practically to any amount. China can easily find responsible people who will contract to supply her with 1,000 tons of rails or 1,000 miles of railway, with rolling-stock and everything complete, and the fact that she has not made any such contracts is a proof either that she does not want the railways, or that she is not prepared to pay the price required by the people who are in a position to do the work. Ten years ago the former reason was the true one; today the latter is more near the truth, though the former has still some effect.

When railways are introduced it will probably be in one of two ways. It may be that some official will get permission to build a short line. He will find out what is the very minimum cost at which a very light line can be laid. He will scrape together money or credit enough to build this and put an engine and a few carriages on it, and then, when the whole thing threatens to break down, he will by degrees get his superiors to take a greater and greater financial interest in the matter, and eventually a line will be established which has cost much more than a first-class line would have done at first. Still the money will have been found piecemeal. An extra tax here and there may have been imposed, but the Government will never have been called upon to make themselves responsible for any large sum. This is a method I have always set my face against; but I cannot deny that works of other sorts have been carried out in China in this manner which would never have been carried out at all in any other way, and in one instance (but, I believe, only one)—the case of the Kaiping Colliery—the work has been carried out in first-class style, but at a cost which has never been published, but is believed to be enormous.

One great objection to this method is that the financial result is generally disastrous. The Chinese cannot for many years hope to manage railways. Even in the case of the Chinese telegraphs, the fact that the charge per word from Pekin to Shanghai, a distance of some 800 miles, is 40c. (say, 1s. 6d.) is a proof that there is no management at all; and with railways it would be worse. Even in England, after sixty years of experience, railway managers are such exceptional men that we are obliged to pay them more highly than almost any men in similar positions, and any arrangement which leaves the railway management in native hands must be ruinous to that particular scheme.

The other method is, the Government, after having made up their minds as to what they want and how they are going to pay for it, will enter into negotiations with responsible parties for carrying out the work. When they do this, there is no doubt they will have quite a sufficient number of offers to protect them from imposition. Up to the present time they have never got the length of asking for tenders in the way that expression is understood in England. The furthest they have got in the matter of Imperial railways is for the higher officials to have interviews with more or less responsible agents, who have told them what in a general way they can do, and whose promises have generally been in inverse proportion to their responsibility. Some years ago the chance of their adopting this latter method seemed almost hopeless; but it does not seem impossible that they may do so now, partly because even the smallest railway is rather too big for their favourite method of procedure, and partly because the more they deal with respectable people the better they—*i. e.*, the higher officials—like it.

The present state of affairs, then, is this. China knows pretty well what she is about. She knows fairly well what railways have cost in other countries, and she knows that in a general way that is her best guide as to the cost of a railway system. She knows the light lines suitable to the United States would be useless for her, and she knows that the eastern half of her empire presents fewer difficulties than India; but she knows perfectly well that the first lines must cost more than the average, and she knows that the lines that pay 10 per cent. of their cost are few and far between. Her system of short loans is therefore inapplicable to their construction; but her credit is good, and she is gradually gaining experience in financial matters, and before long will reconcile herself to borrowing for longer periods.

Those who have had most to do with China feel certain that she will faithfully carry out all her undertakings; but they also know well that there is very little reason to fear that she will be imposed upon by adventurers, and the suggestions lately made that she suffers in this way proceed from gross ignorance of the facts.

ABD-EL-KADER.

MR. H. STONEHEWER COOPER sends to the *Pall Mall Gazette* the following tribute to the memory of Abd-el-Kader who perished in the Soudan:—

In the columns of your contemporary, the *Daily News*, I have read with much regret of the reported death of Abd-el-Kader—otherwise Mr. J. Curtis, the messenger despatched to Khartoum by the private friends of the late heroic defender of that Nile city, General Gordon. It is but just to the paper that you edit that in as few words as possible I should state how it came that my old fellow traveller, J. Curtis, became entrusted with the important despatches which, as a matter of fact, he got delivered at Khartoum. Owing to the failure of the Morocco Company, I firmly believed that Curtis was still wandering in the Western Soudan, and was somewhat astounded when towards the end of May last I accidentally encountered him in Bedford-row. He said he was doing "nothing," but had a good mind to volunteer his services for taking letters to the beleaguered hero of the Soudan. A glance at his Moorish features satisfied me that, if anybody could get into Khartoum, he was the man, and accordingly I hurried him away to Northumberland-street, where I saw the editor of the paper I now address. After fruitless efforts to secure the practical aid of Government officials, the necessary funds for the departure of my poor friend, Curtis, were found through the introductions afforded me by Mr. Stead, and on the 4th of June, 1884, I said "good bye" on the platform of Calais station to Abd-el-Kader, who now seems to have lost his life by remaining too long in the scene of his romantic errand. I regret very sincerely the loss of an old friend and fellow traveller; but if, as Colonel Colborne says in the *Daily News*, poor Curtis has really joined the great majority, it will be some satisfaction for his numerous friends and acquaintances to remember that he fulfilled his perilous engagement, inasmuch as I have recently received a letter from Miss Gordon, of Southampton, in which she says, "I thank you specially for the prominent part you took in the despatch of the private messenger to my dear brother. I have reason to know that he received at least one letter from me, and for that I am thankful." As I had the pleasure of introducing my lamented friend to your office, I trust that in regard to his memory you will find room for the foregoing in your columns.

THE JEWISH POPULATION OF THE WORLD.

THE *Bulletin* of the Geographical Society of Marseilles estimates the total number of Jews in the world at 6,377,602—that is 5,407,602 in Europe, 245,000 in Asia, 413,000 in Africa, 300,000 in America, and 12,000 in Oceania. The European Jews are distributed as follows:—1, 643, 708 in Austria-Hungary, 561,612 in Germany, 60,000 in Great Britain, 3,000 in Belgium, 3,946 in Denmark, 1,900 in Spain, 70,000 in France, 2,652 in Greece, 7,373 in Switzerland, 8,693 in Holland, 36,289 in Italy, 600 in Luxemburg, 200 in Portugal, 260,000 in Roumania, 2,552,145 in Russia, 3,492 in Servia, 3,000 in Sweden and Norway, and 116,000 in European Turkey. There are about 150,000 in the Asiatic provinces of Turkey, 15,000 in Persia 47,000 in Asiatic Russia, in India and China 19,000, and 14,000 in Turkestan and Afghanistan. In Africa there are about 35,000 in Algeria, 100,000 in Morocco, 55,000 in Tunis, 6,000 in Tripoli, 200,000 in Abyssinia, 8,000 in Egypt, 8,000 scattered over the desert, and about 1,000 at the Cape of Good Hope.

BAGHDAD.

A CITY of over one hundred thousand inhabitants, with no place of public resort, where every house resembles a fortress or a prison, the ponderous doors opening upon narrow, gloomy lanes winding between grim, bare walls, and creaking heavily on their hinges, to reveal the low, dark, vaulted entrance that leads to the courtyard inside, sometimes picturesque enough with pillared verandahs and arabesque lattices, but always rambling, uncomfortable, inconvenient, uncared-for, to English ideas of what a man's home should be—a city where the luxury of a wheeled conveyance is unknown; for who could drive anything that goes on wheels in lanes six feet wide that twist round every house corner, and where the mud lies ankle-deep in winter and dust darkens the air in summer? A city through the midst of which flows a mighty river, on which the traffic is carried against wind and stream by men harnessed like beasts, on which the only native boats for pleasure or profit are on the same model and no better in construction than the coracle of the ancient Briton, on which foreign enterprise has placed steamers which have to contend against every device and delay unknown to the crafty Ottoman. A city unrivalled for position and fertility of soil, environed by desert which might be made to blossom as the rose, the centre of trade for a whole continent, yet sunk in decay and poverty; where thirty thousand Jews contend in the struggle for existence, or, more properly, for a bare subsistence, with twice as many other Orientals not less supple, wily, patient, and persevering than themselves in a city where poverty and oppression have sharpened every man's wits. A city that might sit enthroned as a queen upon the waters, heir and daughter of mighty Babylon and the later splendours of Maidan, Seleucia, and Ctesiphon, now grovelling in the dust amid the ruins of a long forgotten former glory. Such is Baghdad of to-day, the city of Haroun-al-Rashid, the familiar home of Sinbad the Sailor and the other worthies of the *Arabian Nights.*

Baghdad is probably the only Oriental town of its size that is utterly destitute of a distinctive architectural character of its own. It is hopelessly commonplace. One explores its lanes and alleys in vain for those exquisite glimpses of form and colour so frequently to be found, for instance, in Cairo—a moulded doorway, a fantastic arch, or a latticed window. The domes and minarets of Delhi and Agra are worthy and lasting monuments of a conquering Islamic Empire; but here one looks in vain for aught that may remind one of the famed magnificence of Abbaside Khaliphs or Turkish conquerors. The tomb of Sitta Zobeida, wife of Haroun-al-Rashid, is a mean chamber of brick about twelve feet square, surmounted by an insignificant cone-shaped dome, and is gradually crumbling to decay. A few dilapidated tombs of a similar poverty of construction on the same or western bank of the Tigris mark the site of the other town before the removal of the Abbaside Court to the eastern bank of the river at the time when the last Khaliphs of that memorable dynasty, impotent and degraded, were expiating the crimes and the cruelties of nearly five hundred years of despotism, and these "lords of the eastern world, reduced to the most abject misery and exposed to the blows and insults of a servile condition," had justified the contemptuous epithet of Gibbon and sunk to the position of "humble pontiffs on the banks of the Tigris." Hardly a trace is left in Baghdad of their pride or their magnificence; while one more of Time's revenges has preserved the memory of the slaughtered house of Beni Barmek in a tradition which points to a house on the eastern bank of the Tigris as the residence of Jaafer, the Barmecide vizier of Haroun-al-Rashid, in which it is said that deed of blood was done which has for ever stained the memory of Aaron the Just with lust and cruelty. It is probable that Halaku Khan in the twelfth century and Timour in the fifteenth, into whose hands Baghdad successively fell, did the work of destruction with their usual thoroughness; but cities equally as famous have been ravaged by Tartar and Moghul, and still can show enduring monuments. It is certain, however, that the Baghdad of to-day will recall little to the mind of the traveller that is not of the Turk, Turkish, and it has evidently reached its present dead level of ugliness and squalor since the time of its final capture by the Turks under Sultan Murad IV.

The dilapidated relic of the wall which formerly defended the eastern portion of the city, resting at its extremities north and south on the right bank of the Tigris, encloses within its semi-circular sweep of nearly two miles a waste and barren space nearly as large as the ground occupied by the existing town, a few shapeless heaps of solid brickwork being all that is left of the mass of buildings which once undoubtedly covered what is now as much a desert as the boundless plain beyond the walls. The walls of Baghdad, flanked at irregular intervals by heavy towers in the form of bastions, are described as having been of an imposing appearance. The unfortunate Midhat Pasha was a man of resources, and when Wali of Baghdad, being in want of funds for the prosecution of some of his various schemes for the improvement and embellishment of the city—or perhaps it was to pay the arrears due to the Turkish troops—he bethought himself of his useless fortifications. So to supply his empty exchequer he sold the original material composing them, and thus ruined half the brick-makers in Baghdad. The fosse is large and deep, and constructed so as to receive the waters of the Tigris in case of a siege, a use to which it was put during the last war with the Persians, thus reversing the process in Herodotus's account of the capture of Babylon by Cyrus. Passing out of the North Gate, close to the Serai or "Government House," a long, low, rambling building of mean appearance, and noticing as we pass the somewhat imposing range of barracks built by Midhat, we find ourselves where the extreme northern limit of the wall rests upon the Tigris: from this point, a walk of an hour along the ruined ramparts will bring us to the South Gate, also upon the Tigris. To the north a low line of verdure, date gardens, and orange groves marks the course of the river, and the domes and minarets of Muathem and Kathemain, on opposite sides of the river, have a thoroughly Eastern appearance in the distance. The latter place—a Shiah shrine, containing the tombs of two of the Imams—is connected with the western end of the bridge of boats which spans the Tigris by a tramway constructed by Midhat—an infidel innovation, which seems to have shocked the devout prejudices of not a few good Moslems at the time. They pay their twopence-halfpenny now, however, and use it without a shadow of a doubt. Following the course of the ramparts to the South Gate we have the illimitable desert on our left, unbroken save by a few scattered and insignificant mounds which mark the course of an ancient canal or the site of a once populous village, the wide expanse of its silence and solitude reminding one of nothing so much as a sea which seems to wash the walls of Baghdad. For months, indeed, in the early part of last year it was a veritable sea; the waters of the Tigris, swollen by the melting snows of the mountains of Kurdistan, burst the banks of the river and inundated the whole country from Baghdad to Basra. Baghdad would have been inevitably swept away had the water not found an outlet above the town. The ruined cultivators, indeed, roundly charged the Wali with having cut the banks—a charge which he met by summoning the principal inhabitants of Baghdad to the Serai, and requesting them to sign a document stating that he had taken every precaution to [illegible] the city. It may easily be imagined that [illegible] resolution was carried *nem con.* Re-entering by the South Gate, we have to find our way through a labyrinth of ill-kept and jungly date groves, whose ruinous and crumbling mud walls mark off the ruts that serve for roads. This is the quarter mostly affected by the small English colony in Baghdad, whose exile doubtless in such a place would be dreary enough were it not for the commerce that makes it worth their while to endure it. The Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company has a couple of steamers running between Baghdad and Basra, which, despite the opposition and hindrances put in their way by the Turks, who run steamers of their own, have a trade which ought to be sufficiently remunerative.

So does Baghdad, *Dar-as-Salam*, the abode of peace, *Sitta Bilad*, the queen of cities, sit humbled and in the dust.—*Saturday Review.*

THE MARRIAGE OF MDLLE. NEVADA.

THE marriage of Mdlle. Nevada (the *Daily News* Paris correspondent says) amply realized expectations. There were four marriages—one at the American Legation, another at our Embassy, and a third in a French mayoralty, before the Catholic one took place in the English Passionists Chapel in the Avenue Hoche. The chancel there was bright with crimson and gold draperies, flowers, and tapers, and the organ loft was filled with instrumental and vocal musicians. Among the former were several harpists. The full and thrilling voice of Miss Moore, who recently obtained the first prize as a singer at the Conservatoire, sustained the soprano solos. The bride entered at eleven. She was preceded by four bridesmaids, leaning on the arms of as many best men. Mdme. Ristori's son and daughter were in the bridal cortège, which, as it approached the chancel, fell aside to let Mddle. Nevada enter, and then followed her in. The bridesmaids wore short dresses of white silk and tulle and short veils, worn à la Theodora. The bride was in satin, with a train and veil of equal length and great amptitude. Her head was wreathed. The skirt was fringed with natural orange blossoms. A Passionist Father spoke with simple eloquence on the austre duties of marriage. At the lunch which followed the religious ceremony speeches eulogistic of Mdlle. Nevada were made by Signor Salvini, the actor, who placed a diamond bracelet on her wrist, and by other guests.

DAVE CARSON.—A Rangoon correspondent writes to a Calcutta paper:—"An old Calcutta favourite in the shape of Dave Carson, turned up here this week looking very well. I think I read in the Calcutta papers of last year, a lengthy obituary notice of Dave, but you will have an opportunity of seeing him in the flesh, for he leaves by the present steamer, the Kilwa, for the place where his Indian fame was acquired. Dave had been very ill, and left Calcutta about ten months ago on a long sea voyage in a sailing ship to New Zealand and Australia. It seems to have done him good, or he was never looking in better health in the past ten years than he is now. Mr. Dave Carson returned to Calcutta on Tuesday last in the steamer Kilwa.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 23.

The Bank of England return for the week shows no change in the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities, notwithstanding the heavy withdrawals of gold for the Continent; and rates of discount remain unaltered. Consols are quoted as before, at 100⅝. The 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan is ⅛ higher at 101⅞, but Rupee Paper is lower by ⅛ in 4 per cent. and ¼ in 4½ per cent.

In the London Produce markets the only movement noticed is in Wheat, which is quoted, 6d. to 9d. per quarter lower in London to arrive.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed dull, the sales being 7,000 bales, including 600 Surats. In spot prices, Mid-Uplands is quoted 1-16d. lower, while Good Fair Omra and Good Hingunghaut are given 1-16d. higher. Quotations for ready Surats in Liverpool, however, are very misleading, as the stock there is so limited. In New york yesterday ready Mid-Uplands was unchanged, while futures were 5 points lower. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date give the following comparisons :—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Thursday's receipts	40,000	47,000	35,000
Six days	227,000	238,000	192,000
Total since 1st September ..	1,084,000	1,104,000	1,158,000

The market here continues very quiet, with no buying on the part of exporters. Quotations nominally would be Re. 1 lower all round, but this is not sufficient to induce any extent of business.

Wheat and Seeds are all unchanged. The inquiry is slack, and sellers so far decline to bring their prices down to a level which would admit of any extent of business being put through.

Freights are steady, although not quotably altered. A steamer is reported berthed for Hull or Havre at 23s. 9d., January loading. Current rates are as under :—

	Ready.	Old Scale.
Liverpool	No tonnage	22-6
London	21-3 to 22-6	22-6
Continent Open Charter Havre Dunkirk Antwerp	25	23-9 to 25 Forward
Marseilles	22-6	
Trieste-Venice	22-6 at 2	

Exchange to-day has been easier in tendency. In Bank paper we quote a partial decline of 32d., inasmuch as the seller of demand yesterday at 1 6 7-32d. has declined to go on; but private bills ready are unaltered. Forward perhaps rather better terms could be obtained. Closing rates are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s 6 3-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6 5-32d.	"
Do. Three months' sight.	1s. 6 9-32d.	"
Credits " " "	1s. 6 13-32d.	"
France " " "	1·94½.	"

In Government Paper there has not been much doing but the market is weaker if anything. Fours ready we quote at Rs. 97⅝ forward Rs. 97½. Fours and a half are nominal at Rs. 99½.

In Shares there is no very special movement to notice. Spinning and Weaving Mills are practically unchanged. Bombay-Burmah Trading Co.'s shares are Rs. 100 higher.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Indian Banks.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	722½ 815
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	820x
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	587½
Exchange Banks.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£58
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	105x

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	900
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	455
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	420
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	220	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	1,225
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	300
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	540
Broal's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	500	200	200	Rs. 16	150
Bombay Cotton Press	1,000	125	125	41½	197½
Colaba Press Co.	50	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	750
Dholiera P. & G. Co.	500	300	300	12	165
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,175
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	2450
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	620
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	500
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	500	Rs. 40	450
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	250
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 7½	132½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 30	382½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 45	555
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	500	Rs. 40	3
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	167½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	525
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	685
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,250
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	660

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,300	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	425
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	..	101
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	..	325
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	720
Bellary S.&W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	500
Bhownuggur Mills	9,000	100	100	..	10
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	920
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	180
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 40	740
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 17½	720xd
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	...	620
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	...	625
City of Bombay	600	1,000	1,000	..	835
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	225
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	640
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,970	1,000	..	640
Golam Baba S. Co.	2,000	500	500	..	390
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	200
Hindustan Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	810
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	500	500	..	695
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,080
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	500	Rs. 20	425
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
James Greaves Mills	100	500	400	..	460
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	500	..	450
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	1,000	...	1,075
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	900
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	880
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	145
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	160	2,500
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	600
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	..	1,175
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	25	25	..	205
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,500
National Spinning	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	—	550
Nigaum Cotton Ginning Co. Ld.	1,000	100	5	..	102xd
Narayan Cotton Mills	550	1,000	1,000	..	500
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	935
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	580
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	...	105
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	25	250	6½	165
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,250	500	500	..	125
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000		790
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	..	715
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	1,500
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,320
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	650
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	390xd
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	230
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	625
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	700

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown&Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.c.	212 160x
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 18	142
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	165	Rs. 10	213
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	10 2-3p.c	92
Do. New issue	500	100	37½	10 2-3p.c	37½xdd
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	300	500	100		
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p. ct.	675
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	--	470
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1 250	100	100	Rs. 6	106 101
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	3,775
Do. (2nd Issue)	1,000	62	375	60	940
Do. (3rd Issue)	1,000	62	375	..	870
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	1,000	1,000	25	805
Bombay Municipal Bonds	—	..	..	6 p.ct.	104
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	—	35
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	9½	121xd
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 1	
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	—	5	..	34
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	500	300	36	321
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	200	36 p. s.	240
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	304
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	22	1½	
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct.	100
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	2½	60
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	1½	21
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	8 p. s.	91
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 16	310
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	5,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,500
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	40	..	54
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,100	100	100	Rs. 8	90
Telephone Co., Ld.	12,200	25	25	Re. 1	13xd
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 110	1,080
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,600	100	100	Rs. 1	167
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	175	100	12 p.ct.	145
M Mody & Co., Ld.	2,500	200	200	0	205

RAILWAY COMPANIES

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	..	..	£137x
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	..	£100	..	..	£144x

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Opposite Watson's Hotel.

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SURGEON DENTIST,
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MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
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Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
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"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having these and none other.

*** AGENTS WANTED.

INDIAN CONTINGENT RECEPTION FUND.

GENTLEMEN WISHING to SUBSCRIBE to the FUND which is being raised for the Reception and Entertainment of the 28th Bombay Native Infantry and other native troops arriving with them from Suakim on or about the 26th inst., are requested to pay their subscriptions into the National Bank of India, Limited.

J. H. GRANT,
J. D. WADIA,
VUNDRAVANDAS PURSHOTUMDAS,
R. M. SAYANI,
NANABHAI R. RANINA,
Honorary Secretaries.

SIGHT SAVING GLASSES.

MR. FRANK L. McAFEE, Supdt., Irish Presbyterian High School, Ahmedabad, writes :—It is now nearly four months since I received the two pairs of glasses you supplied me with, and I have during this time found them of so much service in enabling me to bear and overcome the strain upon my eyes from work by lamp light, that I feel considerable regret I did not sooner apply to you for help. It is no more than is your due, that I should add that before I applied to you I had already tried two firms of opticians. Their spectacles afforded me a certain amount of ease and comfort; but in neither case was the benefit I derived from the use of their glasses at all comparable with that which I have already had from using yours.

Pamphlet with instructions how to get properly suited, free on application.

N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,
New Buildings, 28, Meadow-street, (Opposite FortChapel,) Bombay. | No. 1, Mangoe-lane, Calcutta.

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WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*'S PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS of these celebrated Pianofortes arrive regularly on the 25th of every month by the Austrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Company steamers.

Plain Square .... Rs. 750
Sympathetic Square .... " 825
Boudoir or Concert Piano (on three legs).. " 1,425

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.

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The Hire System being greatly in vogue, and also an easy mode of ultimately possessing a Piano, MARCKS and Co. are prepared to offer the following advantageous terms, viz :—

Plain Square Piano ....Rs. 33-0 per month for 24 months.
Sympathetic Square........ " 36-0 " "
Boudoir (on three Legs).. " 66-0 " "
Tin Lined Case..................Rs. 25 Extra.

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Poona : 1, East Street. Bombay : 43, Road Esplanade.

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GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE,
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Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTEFABRIK
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We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, whose Pianos we do not import. Our Pianos by SCHIEDMAYER, of STUTTGART, have iron frames cast in one piece, are the HANDSOMEST PIANOS made, have TWO PEDALS and AMERICAN DAMPERS. Price with Zinc-lined case Rs. 850, or with one Pedal Rs. 800.

See our illustrated price-list free by post.

SOUNDY & CO. Ld., BOMBAY.

Dehra Dun, June 21st, 1885.
Messrs. LAWRENCE AND MAYO.
Gentlemen,

A member of your firm in November, 1880, fitted me with a pair of spectacles which I have used ever since, and I am now anxious to get another pair exactly like them, as they suit me better than any I was able to get in London, and in fact are the only pair I can wear without discomfort or pain to the eyes.

Yours faithfully,
J. CHESTER,
Lieut.-Colonel.

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Opticians to the Principal
Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,
Old Bond-street, London,
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Bombay.
Consultation hours—ten to six.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT RECEPTION FUND.

THE ENTERTAINMENT to the NATIVE TROOPS returning from Suakim will take place on SATURDAY, the 31st instant.

Subscribers to the fund are requested to send their subscriptions to the National Bank of India.

Subscribers can obtain tickets of admission to the Pavilion on application to the Hon. Secretaries at the Municipal Office, on and after WEDNESDAY, 28th October, 1885.

None but ticket-holders will be admitted to the Pavilion.

J. H. GRANT,
J. D. WADIA,
VANDRAVANDAS PURSHOTAMDAS,
R. M. SAYANI,
NANABHAI R. RANINA,
Hon. Secretaries.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

ATKINSON—October 14, at Murree, the "Grange," the wife of E S P Atkinson, Survey of India, on duty with Settlement Department, of a daughter.

EYRE—October 14, at Murree, the wife of Captain T H Eyre, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1885.

The news regarding Burmah to-day is not more warlike only because it is universally believed that a serious preparation for a march on Mandalay will obviate the necessity of going there The provision for transport which is being made from Bombay is a sufficiently serious sign of the intentions of the Government of India, and already we seem to see in the news from Mandalay signs that the preparations on our side are bringing the Burmese King and his advisers to reason. This is the most serious menace with which Theebaw has yet been confronted, and it is not astonishing that the Kinwoon and the majority of the Mandalay Council are in favour of peace. The message to Paris which the Kinwoon is reported to have sent, asking for advice and assistance, will assuredly bring no assistance, and the only advice that is likely to be given—if M. de Freycinet remains in the mind he was in five days ago—will be in favour of surrender to the reasonable demands of the British. The message to France looks like a desperate measure, and the sure preliminary to a surrender.

* * *

We have been reminded by two recent incidents in this part of India that the things done in the name of loyalty, like those done in the name of liberty, are not always wise. No one will deny that in the occurrence at the Native Girls' High School at Poona there was something to disapprove, as no one will deny that in the Guzerati book which was lately made the subject of indiscriminate invective in Bombay there was much that should have been cut down and cut out. But the offender in each case has not half so much to answer for as those who have with trumpet-tongued energy proclaimed the offence to the world, have exaggerated its importance and its significance, and—in one case at least—have sadly misrepresented and distorted its real character. Take one case to begin with. We have been at some pains to test the fulness and the fairness of the account which has been given of the incriminated book "Hind and Britannia," and the result is to show not only that our contemporary, as we asserted some days ago, has made far too much of a not very important production, but that he has been neither careful nor fair in working up to the hypothesis that the book is a seditious and disgraceful work. There is no need, and we believe no ground, for the suggestion that he has purposely laid before the world a garbled and thoroughly misleading account of the book. He has apparently been dependent for his knowledge of it upon an informant who probably knew the work well enough, but had reasons of his own for persuading the English-reading public that he had convicted its author of treasonable writing. We certainly do not owe to him the knowledge that while Hind is represented in the book as the unsparing censor of British rule in India, Britannia is always at hand, equally energetic in her assertion of its benefits. Yet the most telling passages in Britannia's vindication are omitted from this so-called review of the book. Britannia's contribution to the dialogue, indeed, is represented throughout by nothing more than a plentiful sprinkling of asterisks. And so the reader who forms his opinion of the book from the version here given will believe it to be a one-sided tirade against England and all her works. We will, however, fill up our contemporary's asterisks. In one of Britannia's rejoinders Hind is reminded of all that England has done for liberty and intellectual advancement in India. "Have I not allowed thy sons to choose and follow any religion they liked? Have I not, according to the promise given to thy Rajas, Ranas, and Nabobs, faithfully respected their just privileges and high dignity? To spread education among thy illiterate sons, have I not established schools and seminaries, colleges and schools of art?" And then Britannia tells of the just laws she has given to India, raising the country from ruin and tyranny; of the liberty which she has given to the press; of the flourishing state of industry and commerce under her flag; of the uprooting of social curses, of suttee, thuggee, and infanticide. "Where," she asks, "where is the tyranny that reigned in terror in former times? Where are the tyranny and oppression of the Moghul Empire, and where the plundering of the Mahrattas who passed looting from village to village?" Then again, in addressing another character in the dialogue, Liberty, Britannia avows that her supreme desire is to do good to Hind, whose interests she promptly cherishes. "It is my supreme desire to adopt every means whereby India may be properly administered, its people may obtain all their proper rights and provileges, justice and mercy may obtain a permanent habitation." Liberty, indeed, makes some noteworthy contributions to the discussion, but as they are on the side of honesty and good sense, the translator whose purpose was to proclaim the book seditious has put asterisks in their places. Thus, she answers the anti-English tirade of Hind by unceremoniously telling her that she does not know what she is talking about. "Thou hast no knowledge of thy own condition, and therefore thou speakest so freely without thinking over it. But remember that I do not see any reason to attach the slightest weight to thy words." "Prating in such a manner does not in the least show thy strength, but thou appearest to all of blunt intellect." And then Hind is reminded of the plain truth, that if Britannia were to return to her own country no Bengalee, Sikh, Ghoorka, Nepaulese, Poorbea, Rajput, Guzerati, Maratta, or Madrassee could protect the country. The passage in which this proposition is elaborated is too long to be quoted, but it is certainly too important to be obscured under the translator's disingenuous asterisks, or under the commentator's general denunciation of the book as treasonable bosh—"rubbish and drivel from the first page to the last." One more quotation should suffice for exposing the one-sided character of the representation which has been given of the book. Liberty in the course of a long apostrophe tells Hind that if ever she left Britannia's benign shadow it would take no time "to render her a farthing in worth," as she would not have the power to meet any foreign foe. "As soon as thou didst leave its benign shadow foreign vultures will mangle thee." Liberty has dreams and sees visions, it is true. She foresees a time when Britannia, who will not hold India as a slave but as a friend, will retire. But for the present, she says, with an opportunism which comes under the description of neither "bosh" nor "drivel," thou shalt remain under "the benign sovereignty" of Britannia. Now, we have quoted all this with no other purpose than that of showing that the book is not a pestilent monologue, in which a ranting assailant of the British Raj has it all her own way, but a dialogue in which, somewhat stupidly as every one will admit, a place is assigned to an Indian analogue of the *advocatus diaboli*. An old fiction represents young preachers being taught to be careful in their theology by posting somebody at the other end of the church to state the case "from the devil's point of view." We say nothing as to the wisdom of the arrangement, but we should have some doubt as to the honesty of the recorder who presented the devil's arguments alone as a true and faithful version of the whole proceeding—just such doubts, for instance, as everybody will entertain regarding the honesty of the unknown translator who has been at work in this business. One specimen of his handiwork, indeed, is too ominously suggestive of something different from good faith to need anything beyond the bare presentation of it. In our contemporary's translation of "Hind and Britannia," Hind is represented as taunting the East India Company with having been "compelled to retract and to issue the Queen's Proclamation, with a letter of apology." The translator, as a Guzerati scholar, will know that there is no manner of resemblance between the Guzerati word for "amnesty"—*kshma patra*—and "apology"—*maj magvi*—and we have good reason for hesitating to attribute the mistranslation to either ignorance or carelessness.

In comparison with the offence of his translator and the indiscretion of his commentator the author's unwisdom in writing a book in which so many pages are taken up by the foolish utterances of a Hind is of small account. The greater offenders are those who seize upon trivial indiscretions, and by misrepresenting them, or by treating them—as another episode over which at least one eminent person has lost his balance—has been treated—in unhappy disregard of proportion. The desperate efforts which [illegible] been made of late to show that disloyalty [illegible] lurking here and there have done no credit to the judgment of those employed in them, and no service to the cause in which they were put forth. There are people in Bombay who ought to be told that loyalty is in need of no such blundering service as the inventors of treason have tried to render it. There are people elsewhere in the Presidency who are scarcely less in need of patience and good judgment, and a true sense of proportion in dealing with the smaller things of public life. If all of us had been equally impetuous in dealing with the recent incident at Poona, for instance, half the capitals of Europe would have been discussing what the outcome would be of an ominous demonstration of the disloyalty of the Mahrattas. The *gaucherie* and disingenuousness of one of the official personages concerned has been dealt with by the Government of Bombay, and we have no wish to extenuate it, though it is just possible that the Council might have found matters more urgently demanding its attention than this. But acquiescence in the action of the Government in this matter by no means entails approval of the excited and unreasoning mood in which men who should have kept their heads saw the tokens of disloyalty in the omission from a programme of an unfamiliar item. Now that the period of excitement has passed by, it may be well to ask of those who regard the production of the National Anthem at every school gathering as the one sufficing proof of native loyalty, if they are sure that the Queen herself would approve of any effort to force upon the natives of India a Western observance, the meaning of which is only inadequately apprehended here, and the omission of which in India no more means disloyalty than does the omission of those who have audience of the Queen at Windsor to present Her Majesty with garlands and atar. In a too punctilious regard for the forms of loyalty we may lose sight of its substance. It is to be cultivated, not by giving an exaggerated importance to errors of which no one would have heard but for the fussy alarm into which people allowed themselves to be led, but by a frank co-operation between the better elements in the European and the native communities. The cause of loyalty certainly has not been served by the notoriety given to two incidents of infinitely small importance.

* * *

The Church of England has lost in the Bishop of Manchester one of its most representative leaders. Dr. Fraser was not the most eloquent or the most scholarly man on the Episcopal Bench, but no prelate of our time has brought the English Church in closer touch with the every day life of the nation than he. The diocese of Manchester, which under the rule of Dr. Prince Lee had seen that the most successful of schoolmasters does not necessarily make the most successful of Bishops, seemed to be infused with a new life when this most practical, most eminently human of Churchmen was sent to preside over it. Errors of judgment he undoubtedly committed, as when he associated himself with proceedings which deprived one of the populous parishes in the neighbourhood of Manchester of the labours of an energetic and esteemed clergyman. But for all that the ultimate tendency of his administration was to bring the world and the Church, so far as Manchester and Lancashire were concerned, into closer union. Hard-headed men of business and hard-handed sons of toil alike looked up to Dr. Fraser as the evangelist of a very practical Gospel, which in its concern for the life of the world to come never lost sight of the life that now is. If he did not preach Christian Socialism he at least preached social Christianity, and he lost no opportunity of applying the abiding principle of the higher life to the commonplace necessities of the working world. He was a great talker—or at least the newspaper made him appear to be so—and if his talking seldom went beyond the limits of the commonplace it was perhaps because the necessities of the practical hardworking community in the midst of which he laboured are, after all, of a somewhat commonplace order. He was manly, straightforward, and earnest. He translated into a higher terminology the teachings of his friend "Tom Brown," and if he did not represent the whole mind of the Church to which he belonged—as indeed what single person, Bishop or other, has ever done?—he at least exhibited some of its best characteristics, and he won over to it whole classes whose attitude towards it, but for his exceedingly acceptable presentation of its teaching, might have been hostile or at the best indifferent to it. He was just the man for the diocese to which he was appointed, and it is not easy to see who can fill his place there exactly as well as he.

* * *

Though British Burmah is a province that has been, comparatively speaking, but a short time under the influences of English civilization, the progress made by it in the matter of education is remarkable even when contrasted with more favoured provinces. The issuing of the report on public instruction in that province for the last official year enables us to see the rapid advance made within a very short period. If in other provinces education has been of longer growth and taken deeper root, in British Burmah under less favourable conditions of life, the plant is found fairly flourishing. This is no doubt owing to the fact that the foreign element forms no mean factor of the population of the province. Presumably it is the more enterprising and intelligent class of men that sojourn to fresh fields and pastures new wherever they find them. Such a community is quite capable of taking care of itself, and not likely to put too much reliance on outside help for its advancement. Hence it is not surprising to find that "for the most part the energies of the Educational Department are devoted to the task of inspecting the work done in aided schools and in advising local bodies concerning the conduct of educational affairs." The report states that the Municipal and Town Committees have been very successful in the management of their own affairs. The establishment of a college teaching up to the M. A. standard is in contemplation; but in the meanwhile the Rangoon High School has been affiliated to the Calcutta University as a first grade college. The secondary schools under inspection amount to 50, and the pupils attending them to 6,532. Primary schools have been increasing rapidly, and now amount to 4,946, and give instruction to 130,511 pupils. It is stated that the bulk of these schools consist of indigenous schools, monastic and lay. The educational needs of the Burmese and the Karens are certainly not neglected, and female education also forms part of the programme. The schools for the training of masters and mistresses certainly betoken a high state of advancement. In some matters even the more advanced provinces have something to learn from British Burmah, noticeably the establishment of an industrial school at Akyab, and the apprenticing of European and Karen youths at the railway workshops of Insein. The fact that lads from these establishments get good employment outside directly they complete their five years' apprenticeship speaks for itself. The maintaining of survey schools at Akyab, Rangoon, Bassein, Henzada, and Pegu also denotes a desire to study the peculiar wants of the province. Of course, in all these matters the educational authorities have had the benefit of the experience gained by the State in India and elsewhere, and have not had to grope so much in the dark. All the same, the progress made by the province connot but be considered commendable.

* * *

The Indian Marine authorities yesterday chartered, for transport purposes for Burmah eight steamers belonging to the British India Company and two others belonging to private owners. Three of them are taken over in Bombay, and five in Calcutta. No date has been fixed for their sailing.

JOTTINGS FROM PARIS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Oct. 2.

The elections take place on Sunday next, the 4th instant. What the result will be nobody can foretell, or even guess with reasonable confidence. The change of the mode of election may possibly be more favourable to Conservatives than its projectors intended. There may be a difference of opinion in England as to the merits of the Conservative party there, when compared with moderate Liberals. But all decent people in France seem compelled to be Conservatives, in order to avoid the one alternative—Anarchy. Almost every seat will be contested by Opportunists, Radicals, and Conservatives. Among the Conservatives, some are Royalists, some Imperialists, and some Republicans. The Duc de Padoue appeals to the nation against the Republic, in favour either of an empire or a monarchy. A grand difficulty, which perplexes Opportunists and Radicals, is how to get rid of the *Concordat* without giving the Church uncontrollable power as a voluntary association, which is sure to become an *imperium in imperio*, fatal to what is generally considered "progress." Many even among Radicals desire, on this ground, to continue for the present the Budget of Public Worship, implying the continued union of Church and State. The religious sentiment is very strong among millions in the rural districts, who know nothing of any other form of religion than that of Ultramontane Romanism, in which they have been brought up. As soon as the Bishops and clergy are set loose from State control, these millions, under their guidance, would become the most formidable party in France. Avowed atheists, and unbelievers of every shade of opinion, therefore affect a policy of toleration with which they have no real sympathy, in order to avert the spectre in canonicals looming up in the rear of Disestablishment. M. Brisson, M. Allain-Targé, and M. Goblet are at their wits' end how to reconcile their private views with public policy at this critical juncture.

The Pope, on the invitation of Prince Bismarck, has consented to arbitrate between Spain and Germany in the matter of the Carolines. That such a reference should be made to His Holiness at this time of day is one of the anachronisms which made ordinary mortals, not ignorant of history, exclaim with Dominie Sampson, "Prodigious!" Bismarck undoubtedly is laughing in his sleeve at the adroitness with which he has escaped from a perilous dilemma, by humouring the pious Peninsula. Spain has made the *amende honorable* concerning the attack upon the German Legation in Madrid and some provincial consulates. The apology has been accepted. The Infallible Bishop of Rome will now settle the business, and from Infallibility who can appeal?

The little States on both banks of the Danube continue to amuse the Cabinets of Western Europe for the moment, though their "playing at soldiers" may prove in the end to be more than schoolboy fun. A box of lucifers may cause an explosion, the consequence of which it may take volumes to describe. Most of the big wars of the last five hundred years have begun with trivial disturbances, not beyond the control of policemen in the first instance. When the big dam is full, a mole or a mouse may liberate the flood, and spread ruin over the lower levels. Some who pretend to know, say that the game in Bulgaria commenced sooner than the wire-pullers intended, and that some confusion has arisen in their "best-laid schemes," in consequence of their being taken by surprise. Anyhow, there is confusion. Turkey is like a toad under a harrow, while Russia drives the team. But Russia has a scared look in the presence of re-awakened Nihilism. The poor Czarina dreads the hourly possibility of poison in her children's milk. Like the deil in Tam o' Shanter, who "Screwed his pipes and gar'd them skirl, Till roof and rafters a' did dirl," Mephistopheles Bismarck sits grinning in the midst of the hurly-burly, with the complacency characteristic of magnates of his peculiar type. He must be near the end of his music; but, may be, it would please the old piper to see some millions of fighting men dance to his last tune. Heavy cannonading, we learn, has been heard on the Albanian frontier. The war feeling grows in Greece and Servia. "General Popovitch is named *chef de l'état-major-général*" of the Servian forces. Trouble, ye nations! No Power up to the present moment has advised Turkey to attempt the re-conquest of Eastern Roumelia. This course is understood to coincide with the Sultan's own desires. Prince Alexander is doing all in his power to conciliate His Majesty, promising that his suzerainty will be respected, and that the Moslems will be fairly treated.

The complete failure of the Panama Canal is insisted upon as an ascertained fact by the American papers received by recent mails. This must be disturbing, to say the least, to the Baron de Lesseps, though what the Americans write on this subject must be taken *cum gransalis*. They say that on the 1st of May last only one-tenth of the excavation had been completed, and that no foundation had been found for the dam of the Chagres River. The total liabilities to be incurred are estimated at £120,000,000 sterling, which, according to their calculation, would probably produce an annual deficit of £2,000,000.

The ignorant prejudice against vaccination among the French Canadians has been producing lamentable results in Montreal. An epidemic of small-pox has been raging in their midst, the number of cases increasing from day to day, and now amounting to between 2,000 and 3,000. It is estimated that there are about 100,000 persons in Montreal who have not been vaccinated. It is believed by the French population that the disease has been imported from the slums of London, and they attempt to bribe the physicians to give them false certificates of vaccination. On Monday night rioting began. A great concourse of French marched through the city, breaking the windows of the Mayor's official residence, and of the building in which the offices of the Sanitary Commission are situated. It was even proposed to set this building on fire. The office of the *Montreal Herald*, which had advocated compulsory vaccination, was also stormed. Several shots were fired, and persons in the crowd shouted, "Down with the English!" "Death to the vaccinators!" The English-speaking people are much incensed at the conduct of three of the French aldermen who in the city council on Tuesday afternoon denounced compulsory vaccination, thus encouraging the rioters. They endeavoured to pass a resolution condemning it, but failed. They succeeded, however, in getting the appropriation cut down from 5,000 to 2,000 dollars. These men represent the wards where small-pox is most prevalent, and take this course, it is believed, to curry favour with their ill-informed constituents. It is alleged that two of the aldermen instigated the riot. The number of deaths from small-pox has been between thirty and forty per diem. A letter from the Pope, urging the necessity of vaccination, was read in the Roman Catholic churches on Sunday, yet all rioting has taken place since then, and several of the vaccinating stations have been completely demolished. On Wednesday the excitement in Montreal was intense, the air being full of rumours that rioting on a more formidable scale would be attempted. Three regiments of infantry, three troops of cavalry, and a battery of artillery were called out. This energetic movement had the desired effect for the time. A crowd gathered to stone the Nunnery of the "Sisters of Providence," who had been visiting the infected district, and reporting the small-pox cases to the Board of Health; but scarcely had the first stone been thrown, when the police charged the crowd, arresting six of the rioters. These ringleaders were brought before the court yesterday (Thursday) morning, Oct. 1, and sentenced to four months' imprisonment. The Mayor has given great satisfaction to all but the rioters, and those who sympathize with their ideas, by his timely action and personal courage. Two regiments are kept under arms for the present. General Middleton has arrived, and will take command of the Militia if necessary. The intelligent part of the French population are in complete accord with the authorities. The Roman Catholic clergy have been urged to do what can be done toward the removal of the prejudices of the ignorant among their flocks. There was a larger number of deaths from small-pox on Tuesday than on any day since the outbreak. There were seventy-nine deaths on Monday, and eighty-four on Tuesday before 4 p.m.

The marriage of the famous cantatrice Emma Nevada took place at the Roman Catholic church in the Avenue Hoche yesterday. About a year ago, in this same church, the fashionable church of the Passionist Fathers, the bride embraced Romanism. The happy bridegroom is an Englishman, Mr. Raymond Palmer. The *Morning News* says that "he is a splendid specimen of a genuine Englishman," and that "his marriage with the pupil of Ambroise Thomas may be looked upon as a love affair pure and simple." The editor adds that "the ceremony of yesterday was conducted with a devotional splendour worthy of the nuptials of crowned heads. The charming bridesmaids, the chaste decorations, the unison and harmony of the ceremonial, have rarely been equalled; and the Passionist Fathers have done much to mark out their exquisite and artistic church as one of the most fashionable places of worship in Paris." After the wedding "a splendid luncheon was served at the Hôtel de l'Athènée, at which about sixty invited guests sat down." Speeches were made (which have not been reported) by Mr. Walker, United States Consul-General, M. de Blowitz, *Times* correspondent, Mrs. Crawford (wife of the *Daily News* correspondent), and others. After the breakfast an open reception followed, attended by many members of the Anglo-American colony. The dresses of the bride were exhibited on the second floor of the Hôtel, and are said to be magnificent. During the day telegrams of congratulation were received from the Prince of Wales, Ismail Pacha, ex-Khedive of Egypt, Mgr. Capel, Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, the Grand Duke Nicholas, and others. The happy pair leave for America on Tuesday next.

P. S.—An article in yesterday's *Moscow Gazette* attacks England as the active cause of the recent events in the Balkan Peninsula. "It is evident," we are told, "that England hopes a United Bulgaria will form a bulwark against the Russian advance to the South, just as Afghanistan opposes her progress eastwards."

LORD AND LADY DUFFERIN AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

The current number of the *Fortnightly Review* contains an article on Men and Manners in Constantinople which gives an admirable picture of the political diplomatic, and social life of the Turkish capital. One paragraph in it, which describes the English Embassy under the *régime* of the present Viceroy, will be read with especial interest in India. Lord Dufferin, the anonymous writer says, "was the personified sum of the whole series of diplomatic talents and graces. His manner to everyone was equally bland, gracious, and sincere. For everyone he had the same pleasant smile, the same cordial greeting, the same exquisite politeness. With all this fascination of manner he combined the advantages of a first-rate reputation for talent. To my mind that talent was never better proved than by Lord Dufferin's treatment of the Turks. He knew it was useless trying to work with them, so he refrained from working. Once, just before the bombardment of Alexandria, it is said, he did apply his whole strength of mind and head to the task of persuading them to fall in with English suggestions. He failed; and from that time forward, taking the right view of things, he devoted himself to the extraction of the largest possible amount of enjoyment from life. He painted; he yachted continually; he amused himself in a variety of ways. It will be long, too, before Constantinople sees the like of Lady Dufferin again. Her sweet and gracious manner, her boundless hospitality, her warm-hearted charity, the endless trouble she would take in any good cause, justly endeared her to Constantinopolitans of every degree. It was a day of very true regret which saw her take leave of them for good and all."

DEPARTURE OF MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.

Mr. Justice Pinhey, a judge of the High Court at Bombay, who retires on pension, left Bombay by yesterday's mail-steamer. He met some friends, among whom was Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice, on the premises of the Yacht Club; and came about 4-30 p.m. to the Apollo-bunder, where a number of European and native gentlemen met him and wished him god-speed and a pleasant voyage. Among those present were Colonel White, Major Portman, Captain Morland, M. Henry Follet, Messrs. F. A. Little, J. Flynn, R. S. Brown, E. F. Nicholson, J. Griffiths, J. W. Smith, Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy, Chubildas Lulloobhoy, Cummoo Sulleman, Shewram Bhundarkur, Fazulbhoy Visram, Anundrao N. Wasudeo, Dr. Shantaram Vithal, Mr. Venayek Bhawoo Saheb Sanglikar, etc. The last-named gentleman placed a garland of flowers round Mr. Pinhey's neck and presented him with a bouquet of flowers; and accompanied by a few friends, Mr. Pinhey soon afterwards got into a steam launch and left the bunder.

HINDU SOCIAL REFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The letters which have recently appeared in your columns under the signature of "K. R. Kirtikar" show unmistakably the earnestness with which he approaches the subject under notice. He is, however, acting very cruelly towards the "Hindu Lady" concerned, by insisting persistently upon her appearing in her own name.

She has, I admit, used very strong language in her letter, in speaking of the Hindu gentleman who is an object of the highest respect in our society, and for this conduct she deserves to be strongly rebuked. But this by no means vitiates the force of what she writes about the miserable condition of Hindu widows. If Mr. Kirtikar should be of opinion that her letter draws an entirely false picture of Hindu society, he would do well to take up her arguments *seriatim*, and examine them, pointing out the truth or otherwise of the statements contained in her letter. I do not see why it should be "necessary, in a matter of such vital importance to Hindu society, to find out whether the writer has any authoritative information on matters discussed." I, for one, think that no such necessity exists. Mr. Kirtikar can very well judge of, and pronounce an opinion upon, the contents of the letter in question without knowing whether the writer of it is really a lady, and if so, what her name is. Mr. Kirtikar objects to anonymous correspondence. I believe that he would not have so objected had he himself been a Hindu lady; fortunately he belongs to the other sect, to which I also belong. I myself do not know who the "Hindu Lady" is, but I do not insist upon knowing her, simply because I am convinced that such knowledge is not necessary to enable me to judge of the truth or falsehood of the statements made by her.

Before concluding this note, I cannot resist the temptation of stating that an anonymous communication is the most effective weapon to fight a contest with social evils. It gives, undoubtedly, an exaggerated picture of the actual state of things; but it is, in my opinion, this very characteristic which forcibly turns the attention of the members of the society, and tends to facilitate reform.

MODERATION.

Central India, Oct. 21.

TELEGRAMS.

THE ULTIMATUM TO KING THEEBAW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FRIDAY.

The ultimatum despatched to Mandalay demands that the foreign relations of the Burmese kingdom shall be placed in the hands of the English Resident at Mandalay.

EXTENSIVE MILITARY PREPARATIONS BY THEEBAW.

PACIFIC DISPOSITION OF HIS MINISTERS.

TROOPS ORDERED TO BURMAH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

RANGOON, OCT. 23.

A Mandalay letter of the 15th inst. says the Burmese gunboat Bandoola, with 500 well-armed, well-drilled soldiers to act as marines, has left for the frontier station of Minhla. Foreign engineers believe the Bandoola will prove a tough customer.

Minhla can hardly be recognised, owing to the defence preparations. An embankment has been thrown up, and cannon mounted commanding the approaches from below. When a steamer is signalled from below, the garrison turns out under arms, the guns are manned, and all boats are ordered to stand clear. These demonstrations are confined to steamers proceeding up.

Torpedoes have been placed on the river, to be worked by shore batteries. Two old hulks and several large boats are ready to be sunk in the channel if required, and chains are to be placed across. Bamboo rafts, laden with combustibles, are stored at different stations to act as fire-rafts.

The Tinedah Mengyee's son-in-law commands the frontier, with orders not to allow any British force to attempt a landing under any circumstances. If an envoy be coming, a hundred men may go with him as an escort; the remainder are to stay below Minhla. No war steamer, under any pretext, may cross the forts. If the envoy is in one, the Burmese Court will arrange to send a steamer and bring him up; but the war steamer must remain three miles below the Minhla anchorage, with a Burman guard aboard to watch and resist any landing.

The Minhla commander went to Simla in 1883. He was taken in H. M. S. Ranger to Calcutta, so he knows what a British gunboat is like, and what she can do, and must occupy his present post with serious misgivings.

Several telegraphic messages have passed between the Kinwoon and Mr. Bernard. After remonstrances and inquiries the Kinwoon finally offered to arrange matters. Mr. Bernard, it is said, replied that British forbearance was worn out after four years' misgovernment in Burmah, and a final settlement must be come to, even if force be necessary. It is reported that Theebaw asked the Kinwoon to advise on the question of peace or war. The Minister strongly advocated peace—not on the ground of British superiority, but on that of the poverty of the country and the disturbance of trade. England, he said, may be ignored when France opens up the Tongking route. Meanwhile the Treaty as granted by the late King should be conceded. Theebaw angrily told the Minister he favoured the English owing to his previous intercourse with them. His Majesty sarcastically told him that he should retire from the world and spend the remainder of his life in a nunnery with a rosary and prayers. The Tinedah and another Minister advocated war, with the usual bombast about recovering Pegu and Arakan, and marching on the frontiers of India. Theebaw ordered a discussion by all his Ministers, when it was found that the views of the peace party predominated. Theebaw, however, declared that he would never yield the British demands. The Kinwoon as a last resource wired a message of 2,000 words to the Burmese Ambassador at Paris, asking the French for advice and assistance.

A Tonghoo letter reports the arrival there of a mountain battery with shot and shell. Great activity prevails in the military department.

Some of the new Burmese levies have run over the frontier from Ninjan. They report that the new Governor of Ninjan is levying money and men all over his district. The force in the neighbourhood of Ninjan is 3,000 men, two-thirds of whom are unarmed and without previous training.

Only two Europeans are known to be travelling above Mandalay—Mr. Hardinge, who is collecting orchids, and an Italian geologist.

The Italian element is generally friendly to the British; the Germans, strange to say, are coquetting with France.

There seems no doubt that the stock of arms and ammunition in Upper Burmah is much larger than is generally supposed. Those foreigners engaged in the smuggling trade will now find their occupation gone, and possibly their own positions somewhat precarious on the arrival of a British force in Upper Burmah.

BANGALORE, OCT. 23.

The following troops have been ordered to proceed to Burmah for field service:—The 1st Madras Pioneers, two companies of the Madras Sappers, and two field batteries of Artillery from Bangalore; the 21st Madras Infantry, from Trichinopoly; and two other native regiments. The batteries of Artillery will not take horses, and officers of corps will not take chargers.

MADRAS, OCT. 23.

The issue of preserved provisions to the local troops was stopped to-day.

FRONTIER INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 22.

The bridge on the railway under construction between Kizil Arvat and Askabad has been washed away.

The Afghan Boundary Commission are all well. Signs of an early severe winter on the Herat frontier have already appeared. The cold has somewhat disturbed the working of the Meshed telegraph.

The cholera still lingers at Kandahar.

Information has been received that the Siamese Government have completed the telegraph line from Bangkok Raheng.

THE MYSORE STATE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCT. 23.

At the annual meeting of the Mysore Representative Assembly the Dewan announced that the Government of India has recommended to the Secretary of State the postponement of the enhanced subsidy for a further period of ten years. The subsidy was originally fixed by the Treaty of 1799 at 24½ lakhs, coupled from 1807 with an obligation to maintain a body of 4,000 effective horse in peace and war. When the administration of the State was transferred to the present Maharaja this obligation was commuted into an addition of 10½ lakhs per annum to the subsidy, but this addition was not to take effect until five years after the rendition. During those five years, however, the financial position of the State has not been satisfactory, and it is therefore proposed to forego the additional subsidy for an additional period of ten years. At the same time it has been agreed that the surplus revenue of the Civil and Military station of Bangalore, which is administered by the British Government shall be credited to the imperial accounts.

THE AHMEDABAD POLICE CASE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, OCT. 23.

The telegram published in your contemporary on the 21st inst. is incorrect and misleading, because in the first place, the evidence of complainant's witnesses did not close on the 20th. Mr. Mahipatram never said in his evidence that there was no improper conduct on the part of Mr. Jehangirsha, but on the contrary he said that his conduct was quite improper in certain respects, for one of which he had to beg his (Mr. Mahipatram's) pardon. He has also never stated that his assistants and scholars took an active part in the elections. He did apologize once to Mr. Jehangirsha, but that was only for a slight misunderstanding between them.

Mr. Druve declined to submit himself to Mr. Pherozesha's examination merely on the ground that he was not a witness in the matter, nor did he appear there as vice-president of the Surat Sabha. He was there only as the editor's vakeel.

Evidence on the complainant's side was only closed yesterday.

Mr. Jehangirsha has tendered a written statement, in which it is said he has indirectly admitted some of the facts charged against him.

MYSORE SKY RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, OCT. 23.

YELWAL HURDLES.

Rs. 250 for the first horse, Rs. 50 for the second. All horses. One mile over five flights.

Mr. Gordon's Knight of Glynn, 11st. 7lb., Owner ... 1
Mr. Rennie's Forlorn Hope, 11st. 7lb., Mr. Broadwood ... 2

Mr. Skirving's Saint Patrick bolted; Forlorn Hope fell early. A good race between the other two to the road crossing, but there Saint Patrick collided with a bullock coach and his rider was hurt, having lost his stirrup. Knight of Glynn walked in fifty lengths ahead of Forlorn Hope, Mr. Broadwood having mounted again after his fall.

KIBBI KATTI HURDLES.

Rs. 150 for the first horse, and Rs. 50 for the second. For all ponies. Three-quarters of a mile over five flights.

Colonel Grant's Sir Tom, 11st., Mr. Skirving ... 1
Mr. Clifford's Maid of Athens ... 2

Khandalla and Enid also ran. The former bolted out and coming in round the first hurdle, knocked Enid into a ditch. A good race ensued between the other two to the last hurdle, where Maid of Athens, being pumped, fell out.

MATCH.

For Rs. 500 a side. Three-quarter mile.

Mr. Westlake's Mouse Catcher, Owner... 1
Mr. Broadwood's Terror, 11st ... 2

This was a mere procession.

HINKAL STAKES.

All Arabs and country-breds. Catch weights over 11st.

Aga Jan's Redoubt, 10st. 12lb., Mr. Broadwood ... 1
Devaraj's Wellington, 11st. 7lb., Mr. Hinde. 2
Mr. Skirving's Salem, 10st. 7lb. ... 3

This was an exercise galop for Redoubt.

DIANA PLATE.

Rs. 190 for the first horse, and Rs. 60 for the second.

Half-mile. Catch weights over 11st. Horses to be nominated by ladies. Free entry.

Mrs. Poole's Val Riece, Mr. Hinde ... 1
Lady Rosa Davy's Beeswing, Mr. Westlake ... 2

Five started. Good race.

The first two accidents, causing delays, prevented the card being finished. The course was heavy from the rain of the two previous days. Crowds of people lined the road, and on the course there were five drags and every "screw" in Mysore. The lotteries were poor because of the assembly of provincial notables on Wednesday to hear the Dewan's annual statement.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PROPOSED CONFERENCE.

LONDON, OCT. 23.

The majority of the Powers have accepted the proposal of the Porte for a Conference to be held at Constantinople. The first sitting will be held on the 26th inst., and the subjects for discussion will be restricted to the settlement of the Roumelian difficulty.

SERVIA AND THE POWERS.

The Powers have sent a joint note to King Milan, warning him against his present threatening attitude on the Turkish frontier.

THE SENTENCE ON LOUIS RIEL.

The appeal of Louis Riel, the leader of the late Canadian rebellion, against the capital sentence passed upon him has been rejected by the Privy Council.

OBITUARY.

The Bishop of Manchester is dead.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, OCT. 22.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, OCT. 22.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora left here yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 9-16

The Manchester market has been quiet.

3½ per cent.	Sterling Loan	101⅞
4 ,,	Rupee Paper	74⅝
4½ ,,	,,	75⅜
3 ,,	Consols for account	100⅜
4½ ,,	French Rentes	109½
Bar Silver		47 9-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of notes and gold and silver coin in the Banking Department combined £11,700,000. Decrease £500,000.

Bills discounted £21,700,000. Decrease £400,000.

Bullion, total amount in banking and issue department combined £20,900,000. Decrease £600,000.

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 35 per cent.

SATURDAY, the 31st inst., has been fixed for the entertainment of the native troops arriving from Suakim. It is fortunate that the committee were not obliged to fix an earlier date, as they will now be able to include in their programme the gallant 15th Sikhs, who are expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday next.

IT is stated that in addition to the brigade from Bengal and the two brigades from Madras to serve in Upper Burmah should events justify an expedition, Bombay will be required to have troops in readiness as a reserve brigade. It is considered that Brigadier-General Norman, commanding at Peshawar, will be placed at the head of the Bengal brigade.

THE concert which it was proposed to give in the Town Hall on Monday afternoon in support of the hospital attached to the Byculla School will not take place, the series having been stopped for the present.

MR. J. A. CRAWFORD, Assistant Secretary in the Foreign Department, acts for Mr. H. Barnes as Political Officer in Peshin. Lieutenant W. E. Evans Gordon, Assistant Political Agent in Banswarra, joins the Foreign Office as Attaché.

THE latest news from Nepal states that cholera has now entirely ceased, and that the prospects of the crops are satisfactory.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to a Calcutta paper from Quetta, gives the following facts regarding the Bolan Railway:—"The broad gauge runs up to about four-and-a-half miles past Mach (45 miles from Rindli, 40 from Quetta), that is, to about the 50th milestone from Rindli. There a large railway depôt will be made, and railway stores piled up with the utmost despatch, as about February and March, 1886, the floods will render the lower part of the line impassable. With the railway plant at the station near Mach, however, the upper part of the line (narrow gauge) can be run into Quetta, and then, when the floods drain off in April, the plant for the Hurnai route will be sent up, and prices should begin to go down. Barley, which was Rs. 3-8 a maund here, has gone down to Rs. 2, and gram is nearly as low. There will be a large Commissariat depôt near Mach; Rindli will be reduced to a species of outpost."

AN injustice under which Englishmen in Kashmere have been labouring has been removed at the instance of the Government of India. Formerly no native was allowed to sell or let a house in Srinuggur to an Englishman, and the Durbar allowed visitors and residents to occupy the wretched huts built for their accommodation only on condition of their not making the smallest addition or alteration. The injustice of this prohibition was the more conspicuous inasmuch as the Jummu Durbar owned property itself all over the Punjab and had recently, it is stated, bought land and erected a fortified serai just opposite the Sialkot railway station. Now, however, the prohibition has been removed, and in future British traders will be allowed to buy or build houses in Kashmere, just as the Maharaja and his own subjects are allowed to buy and build houses in British territory.

THE principal rail-borne trade of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the quarter ended the 30th June last was carried on with Bengal, Rajputana, Central India, the Punjab, and the Bombay Presidency. But by far the largest trade was with Bengal, with 61·4 per cent. of the total, whilst that with Bombay was 5·1 per cent. The season, so far as regards grains, was, on the whole, a fair one, the barley, pulses, and most of the wheat crop being gathered in good condition. Linseed also yielded a bumper crop in parts of Oudh and Rohilkund, but the mustard and rape crops were almost failures. The quantity of wheat exported was 2,542,707 maunds, an increase of 1,089,859 maunds over that of the previous year, and the increase was almost entirely in the Calcutta trade. Linseed nearly trebled in export, and again the increase was in the Calcutta trade, whilst there was a decrease in the export of rapeseed from Allahabad to Calcutta, and from Agra to Bombay. As regards the other goods exported, cotton, sugar, and ghee, the quantities were nearly the same as in 1884, and the same may be said of the principal items of import, cotton goods and metals.

THE Tiflis correspondent of the *Moscow Gazette* gives from Persian sources some account of the present economic condition of the Shah's kingdom. After mentioning the dearth, the plague of flies, the conflagration which almost destroyed the town of Resht, the deplorable floods of Bunder Abbas and Kaschan, the correspondent goes on to deplore the destruction of the mulberry plantations in a country celebrated for its silks and its carpets. As the general result it may be said that the carpet industry in Persia has greatly decreased in value of late years, as the French and English manufacturers who turn out these carpets use mineral dyes instead of the vegetable colours which originally made the reputation of these carpets. This has not prevented the exportation of these carpets *viâ* Trebizonde, and the trade even shows an increase during 1884. The exports of shawls to Europe has also increased. The traffic in these and in silk by way of Trebizonde was valued at a million silver roubles. The principal article exported from Persia to Turkey is tobacco, which is valued at about one million gold roubles. The import of Russian goods into Persia was valued in 1884 at nearly four million roubles; cotton goods figured for 1,271,216 roubles. At this period the total Perso-European trade through Trebizonde amounted to 8,222,598 golden roubles. England enjoys the foremost place in Persian trade. Four-fifths of the trade of Trebizonde is in the hands of her merchants. The trade of Germany and Austria is increasing. That of France and Switzerland is alone worth mentioning among the other countries. The new German mission at Teheran, under the charge of Herr Brugsch, is meanwhile busily employed investigating the whole subject of Persian commerce.

THE *Novoe Vremya* publishes a telegram from Bokhara stating that the survey of the projected railway between Merv and Tashkend has, with the co-operation of the Bokhara authorities, already been completed as far as Bokhara city, and is being continued without opposition. In fact, the Bokhara population is rendering every assistance in the construction of the lines.

IT is high time that Egypt should have a press law. From the *Times* correspondence we learn that two newspapers have recently been started at Cairo without permission. These are the *Indépendant Egyptien* printed by a Maltese and edited by a Belgian, and the *Progrès Egyptien*, printed at the *Bosphore Egyptien* printing-office. Both are anti-English. The latter has published violent articles against Colonel Scott-Moncrieff and Mr. Gibson. Nothing has been done to suppress these newspapers, because the Egyptian Government will not move, having had a sufficient lesson previously.

THE new Franchise Act applies not only to the living, but to the dead. At least that is the dictum laid down by Mr. Henry Davidson, one of the revising barristers, who has set up the extraordinary precedent of retaining the name of a dead man on the list of voters. The case in which he gave this singular decision was given occurred at Heywood on the 25th ultimo, in respect of a claim put forward on behalf of James Pickop, of Thornham. The assistant overseer stated that Pickop's wife had paid him the poor rates, and had told him that her husband was dead. The revising barrister said if the man was dead he would not vote, but he should not take his name off the list.

THE news that the Pope has consented to act as mediator between Spain and Germany takes one back, the *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks, past the actual arbitration of Alexander VI. to the ideal state of things depicted by Dante, and repainted by many thinkers in after ages, under which there should be a wise and benevolent modification of temporal sovereignty in the interests of all by an accepted spiritual Power. Dante saw a possibility of this in a Holy Roman Empire; De Maistre, in a system of international appeals to the Holy See; but in one form or another the vision has never faded from men's minds, and Catholic enthusiasts will read a realization of it into this latest news. But the true realization of the dream will come, not in a reconstitution of the Papal Power, but in the growth of international law. The present appeal to the Pope is unquestionably an interesting historical revival.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT has been severely lectured by the *Pall Mall Gazette*. "Of all the reasons why the Liberals should be returned to power," remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "surely one of the oddest is that put forward by Sir W. Harcourt—namely, that the Liberals alone can be trusted to govern Ireland against the will of the Irish people. For that, in plain English, is the meaning of the denunciation of Lord Carnarvon's policy, and the declaration that the Liberals alone can cope with the Parnellites. If the Liberals go to the country as the party of Government by Coercion, denouncing the Conservatives as the party of Government by Consent, party names will indeed have lost their significance—as, indeed, has already largely taken place."

PRINCE BISMARCK, having set up as a spelling-reformer, is now bent upon improving the caligraphy of some of his subordinates who write illegible signatures. He complains, in a circular just addressed to the heads of the different branches of the public service in regular communication with the Chancellery, that several of his official correspondents write their names in such a way that their "signature, or what they call their signature," is absolutely undecipherable. This the Prince considers not merely unbusinesslike, but a positive piece of incivility, inasmuch as it puts the receiver of such a document to the trouble of consulting the Official Directory to identify the signature. The Prince refrains, for the present, from "calling the attention of any one in particular" to this notification; but he will not hesitate to do so on a future occasion should it be left unheeded by any of those for whom it is meant.

THE *Figaro*, wishing to give its readers some account of the prominent candidates for the ensuing French elections, and being unwilling to stoop to anything so commonplace as biographies or likenesses, devised the happy thought of engaging a graphologist to judge the candidates by their handwriting. Accordingly a supplement to the paper has appeared with sixty-five signatures, and a character-sketch told from the handwriting is appended to each one. M. Clémenceau's signature shows him to be proud, vulgar, prudent. Jules Ferry, or "le Tonkinois," as it is now the fashion to call him, is a mass of contradictions, and, besides being an arch dissimulator, will never stick at a lie. M. de Freycinet is also remarkable for his powers of dissimulation; he is inordinately vain, and his talents are as numerous as they are superficial. The candidate who has come worst off in the ordeal is perhaps M. Paul Bert. The moral faculties are almost entirely wanting in him, and it is well to have a wholesome fear of such a man as he appears to be from his handwriting.

MILITARY NEWS.

IT is reported that Colonel C. H. Bergeman, 2nd-in-command 19th Punjab Infantry, now on sick leave in England, is about to send in his papers.

THE Government of India have after a long time given a decision on the vexed question of a Volunteer Adjutant being appointed to officiate as the Commandant, in addition to his own duties as Adjutant, by confirming Captain B. Channer, Adjutant, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, as Commandant, but a Volunteer officer is to officiate as Adjutant.

IN the Bengal Quarterly Army List for October, the date of birth of all warrant officers is given. This is but following out the rule in the case of officers; and no special circumstances or consideration of any kind should allow the retention of the names after the warrant officers have attained fifty-five years of age. We hope to see the Madras and Bombay Army Lists following suit.

GENERAL MURRAY, C. B., accompanied by Colonel Wolseley, C.B., Assistant Adjutant-General, and Captain Jennings, R. E., has left Dalhousie for Bakloh and Dharmsala, to select sites for the two new Goorkha regiments.

THE promotion of Major-General A. A. Bayly, Royal Artillery, Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bombay, to Lieutenant-General will remove him from the Ordnance Department. It is expected that he will be succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel F. Spring, Deputy Inspector-General of Ordnance, in whose room an outsider may probably officiate.

THE *Englishman* complains of the manner in which increased rank is given to military officers while in civil employ, "thus overwhelming the list of lieutenant-colonels and colonels with masses of names of officers who for years have never performed military duties, and are as much entitled to the affix of Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel to their names as that of Bishop or Dean. These grades now overload the Army List, and yet no steps are taken to prevent the spread of the evil. Each successive *Gazette* contains a fresh crop of lieutenant-colonels and colonels, and many of them for ten and fifteen years may never have performed a day's military duty. A recent *Gazette* promotes thirteen lieutenant-colonels to colonels, all indiscriminately elevated to the higher grade. Officers of the British service who have never performed any other duties than with their regiment are thus made colonels, equally with those who have been in civil employ in the Punjab Commission for the best part of their service. In the same *Gazette* five majors are promoted to lieutenant-colonel.

IT is expected that several distinguished foreign officers will witness the cold-weather manœuvres in the north of India, but their names are not yet known. The *Pioneer* remarks that the Russian officer, whoever he may be, should be particularly interested in the manœuvres, as he will have a rare opportunity of forming an opinion upon the discipline and efficiency of the garrison of India, the physique of the soldiers, both European and native, and the capability of the men who command them. The same paper adds:—"The native troops will be the flower of the Army of Upper India, and our European friends will see how admirably Asiatic mercenaries comport themselves under English training and leadership. This, we take it, is one of the reasons, if not the main reason, which is influencing the Secretary of State in pressing for the assembly of 40,000 troops at a time when the Indian Government are seriously embarrassed financially. It is also possible that events in Burmah may even now put a stop to the camp of exercise; possible, but at the same time not very likely."

SUICIDE OF A SOLDIER.—At Ferozpore, on Saturday last, Color-Sergeant Berry, of the East Lancashire Regiment, committed suicide by shooting himself. The unfortunate man was found lying on his bed quite dead.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT RECEPTION FUND.

	Rs.
Amount previously acknowledged	1,715
F. C. Macrae	5
J. A. Begbie	5
Frank Ward	5
L. R. W. Forrest	5
W. Kirk	5
G. R. Johnston	5
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P. C. Oswald	5
J. Black	5
W. M. Bell	5
F. D. Gaddum	5
W. Lang	5
G. W. Moir	5
F. Rathbone	5
F. A. Prevost	3
B. Nicholson	5
F. M. Flower	5
A. J. Christian	3
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J. Armstrong	3
James Wallace	5
J. Fowler	5
J. D. C. Strettett	5
J. J. Stills	5
A. Craigie	5
J. L. Symons	5
W. A. Bankier	5
A. Arthur	5
E. Miller	5
J. MacGillivray	3
E. F. Nicholson	5
S. T. C. Burder	5
Alfred King	10
Muncherjee Framjee Cama	10
E. D. Sassoon and Co	25
G. A. Kittredge	20
John Macpherson	20
Total Rs.	1,957

Subscribers are requested to send their subscriptions to the National Bank of India.

THE RIPON RECEPTION AND MEMORIAL FUND.

	Rs.	a.
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ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's s. s. Tasmania Captain R. B. Haselwood sailed, yesterday for London, with the European mails and the following additional passengers:—

FOR LONDON.—Mr. Smith Croudace and Mr. Parker.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr. C. B. Parkinson.

FOR PORT SAID.—Mr. Philpott and Mr. Tod.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, October 22.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·803
Temperature of the Air	83·5
Web Blub Thermometer	76·3
Dew Point	73·5
Relative humidity of Air	·723
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	1·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	88·6
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	77·3
General Directions of Wind*	N, NNE, E, WNW, NW, S.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	146

* From midnight to midnight.

NOTES FROM KHANDALLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KHANDALLA, OCT. 22.

Confectum est! The Poona season with its wearing gaieties is once again a thing of the past, and the jaded votaries of pleasure and fashion have dispersed themselves among the breezy hills of Matheran, Mahableshwar, and of this less pretentious, but equally charming, little station. It is impossible to conceive why this place has not been more patronized in past years, presenting as it does nearly every attraction and scarcely any of the objections that mark its more favoured rivals. It is easy, of course, to say that there is a want of house accommodation, but a sufficiently strong demand usually creates supply; and the wonder is, that in this case the demand has not been strong enough. The scenery around, if not as bold as that of Mahableshwar, is varied and fantastic enough to please the most enthusiastic lover of mountain effects, and with all its variety the principal points are so easy of access as to be within the compass of the least energetic. Add to this that the railway station is practically almost in the very heart of the settlement, and that one of the most interesting occupations with which the visitor can while away a delightful walk is in trying to trace out the plan of the mysterious windings of the line up and down and in and out the surrounding mountains and valleys. But *quid multa?* Khandalla, taking one train with another is within little more than two hours of Poona and five hours of Bombay. *Par parenthese*, I think the railway company would improve rather than diminish their exchequer by making the train service between both Poona and Khandalla and Bombay more tempting than it is. The eleven o'clock night train both ways is very convenient, but it is a pity it is instead of, rather than in addition to, the five o'clock afternoon train that runs during the monsoon.

The influx of visitors this year has exhausted the capacities of bungalows and hotels; many have had to give up the idea of coming here, and unfortunately, I am afraid, some who have come are thinking of leaving, simply because there is not room for them. I should be sorry to say a word against the hotel, except that it is not big enough. Mr. Lyons, the proprietor, a worthy old soldier, who retired not long ago with the honorary rank of Major, is kindness and courtesy personified. Although the hotel is about full now, people are constantly coming and going, and I daresay accommodation could be secured by giving sufficient notice. Among the residents at the hotel are the Bishop of Bombay and Mrs. Mylne, Mrs. Carpenter, Mrs. Grattan Geary, the Rev. Mr. Cane and Mrs. Cane, Mr. H. B. Ward, Mrs. Allan Turner, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Vanderstraaten, Lord Bantray, and Dr. Spencer, Mr. Thomas Wilson, Mr. Hartwig, and others. In private bungalows are Mr. and Mrs. Hay Grant, Mrs. Ollivant, Dr. and Mrs. McConaghy, Mr. and Mrs. Yorke Foster, Mrs. Thacker, Mr. Justice Scott, and Mrs. Scott.

The weather is infinitely cooler than in Bombay, and decidedly more so than in Poona, which latter region of the blest has been hotter and more erratic in the way of rain during the past season than within the memory of the "oldest inhabitant." A pleasant thing is a morning expedition on shanks's mare to the tip of his grace the Duke's Nose, first uphill over the saddle-back of Edinburgh bluff, then down and around to the right, then up again, and over the bridge of that wonderful nasal organ. Equally delightful is an afternoon saunter down the Bombay road as far as the reversing station, where the train completely changes its headway from almost due south to about due north. This latter excursion is at once the easiest and perhaps the most pleasing one can make. The descent is rapid, but the road is in such perfect order that it might be used by the most fragile of Long Acre's exquisite productions. Like the railway line, it describes an abrupt curve. From the top, if you mount the wall that borders the road, you can look down on the iron track far beneath, and can see how it valiantly pierces, by means of a long and sinuous tunnel, the bold headland in which Mr. Byramjee's bungalow is beautifully situated; far away in front you can see the rails shining before they pass over a lofty viaduct and again disappear into the bowels of a mighty mountain that towers up a vast mass out of the surrounding valley; but leave your perch on the wall and, as you follow the road down where it turns completely round from north to south, you find the railway bridging it just after emerging from the long tunnel by means of which it has performed, like the road, a complete reversal, only through instead of over, the intervening promontory. But more anon of the charms of this delightful retreat.

NOTES FROM THE BERARS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, OCT. 20.

SATURDAY afternoon's train brought in a great influx of visitors from Nagpur and elsewhere to participate in the enjoyments and sports of the "Amraoti week." Advantage has been taken of the Dusserah and Mohurrum holidays to get up some sports. The platform of the small railway station was crowded with expectant hosts. When the train arrived the hurry and confusion were great. It was indeed a motley throng congregated there. Here you saw the warm-hearted John Bull according his guest a genial reception and giving him a hearty shake of the hand; there a red-belted chaprasi performing the duties of a valet in looking after his master's luggage and belongings, and ordering coolies about in a voice of authority. Passing here and there was seen the indefatigable ticket-collector, zealously guarding the company's interests and looking after each man's ticket. The platform was hardly sufficient to accommodate the unusual crowd. But everything has an end; and the crowd dispersed by degrees, leaving the station house to put on its desolate appearance again.

A programme of the week's amusements not having been drawn up and circulated, as is invariably done on such occasions (an omission, by the way, which has led to a good deal of adverse remark), there were not many spectators present to witness the lawn-tennis match between Nagpur and Berar, which took place at the Club on Saturday evening. The sides were pretty well matched. But notwithstanding the extraordinary activity of Lieutenant Angelo on behalf of Nagpur, Berar carried off the palm. There was a dance afterwards, the band of the 5th Infantry Hyderabad Contigent, which arrived the day previous from Ellichpur, being in attendance. The company dispersed at midnight. There was also a dance last night. To-night the fancy-dress ball comes off.

Yesterday morning there was a rifle match between a selected team of four from the respective cricketing teams. The shooting was very bad on both sides. Nagpur won by 12 points, Sir Robert Colleton scoring the best of both sides. Subjoined are the scores: distances 200 and 500 yards. seven shots at each:—

NAGPUR.

	200 yards.		500 yards.	
Sir Robert Colleton	4433334	24	3433344	23
Lieutenant Angelo	4444333	25	2220233	14
Colonel T. H. Gordon	4433233	22	2402003	11
Major Mathias	4322332	19	0004332	12
		90		60

BERAR.

	200 yards.		500 yards.	
Mr. Nicholetts	3333434	23	2200323	12
Mr. Hitchens	4334303	20	2304030	12
Mr. Lloyd	3223333	19	R203323	13
Dr. Little	3323333	20	0333433	19
		82		56

I would here remark in passing that a great deal of heartburning and soreness exist among the Volunteers at the Nagpur Volunteers not having been challenged to a return rifle match, as was originally intended. The present was an excellent opportunity for the officers of the local corps to arrange for this match and to give their men a chance of retrieving the defeat they sustained last year at Nagpur. A stir was made by one of the local "shots" for this match, but a mistake appears to have been made somewhere, and the opportunity has been allowed to slide, to the great disgust and chagrin of the men.

The cricket match is now going on, and as far as it has proceeded the Nagpur team seem to be getting the worst of it.

The races come off on Wednesday next.

THE LATE BISHOP OF MANCHESTER.

REUTER reports the death of Dr. James Fraser, Bishop of Manchester. He was born in 1818, and educated at Bridgnorth school, at Shrewsbury school, under Dr. Butler, and at Lincoln College, Oxford. He obtained the Ireland scholarship in that university in 1839, and took his B. A. degree the same year, gaining a first class in classics. In 1840 he was elected a Fellow of Oriel College. He acted as Tutor there for five years, and then, in 1847, accepted the college living of Cholderton, in Wiltshire, which he exchanged for that of Upton Nervet, near Reading, in 1860. During his connection with the diocese of Salisbury, he became chaplain to the late Bishop Hamilton, Chancellor of Salisbury Cathedral, one of its Prebendaries and chaplain to the Salisbury Diocesan Training School. Mr. Fraser was select preacher in the University of Oxford in 1854-56, and again in 1862-64. He took an active part in connection with education under the Duke of Newcastle's Commission in 1858-60 to which he presented a valuable "Report on Elementary Education in England." He was also Assistant Commissioner in the Schools Inquiry Commission of 1865, to which he reported on the educational systems of the United States and Canada. This latter report, which fills a bulky volume, was reprinted at Sydney in 1868, by order of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales. Mr. Fraser was nominated a member of the Commission appointed in 1867 to inquire into the employment of women and children in agriculture. In January, 1870, he was selected by the Prime Minister, Mr. Gladstone, to succeed the late Dr. Prince Lee in the bishopric of Manchester. He was accordingly consecrated March 25, 1870, having, on the 3rd of the previous month, been created D.D. at Oxford by diploma. His lordship is the author of "Six Sermons preached before the University of Oxford," 1855; "The Revised Code of the Committee of Council on Education, its Principles, Tendencies, and Details, considered in a Letter to the Lord Bishop of Salisbury; with an Appendix, reviewing Sir J. K. Shuttleworth's Letter to Earl Granville," 1861; a charge delivered at his Primary Visitation in the Cathedral, Manchester, December 3 and 4, 1872; "Cathedrals and Utilitarianism," a sermon preached at the re-opening of Chester Cathedral in 1872; a Speech delivered at the great demonstration held in the Free Trade Hall at Manchester, April 14, 1873; and of numerous single sermons preached on special occasions. He married, Jan. 15, 1880, Agnes Ellen Frances, eldest daughter of the late John Shute Duncan, LL.D., of Bath.

ENGLISH SPORTING NOTES.

PEDESTRAINISM.

AFTER the closing of the cricket season there was a hill in sporting circles and for two or three weeks there was very little to record, except the George and Cummings match. The third of the series of three matches between these runners was decided at Lillie Bridge, West Brompton, on Monday, Sept. 28. The distance was ten miles, and the stakes 100*l.* a side. It will be remembered that George won the first of the series—namely, the one mile, at Lillie Bridge, on August 31, in 4min. 20secs., Cummings giving up in the last lap; but Cummings turned the tables in the four miles at Edinburgh, on September 12, George retiring soon after completing three miles when headed by Cummings. It was thus left for this race to decide the question of the relative superiority of the two men, and the day being fine an immense crowd of spectators, probably some 13,000, visited the grounds of the Amateur Athletic Club. On public form in their previous performances, George's chance of success was decidedly better than at either of the two former distances. As a ten-mile runner George stands second to none in the history of pedestrianism, his time for the distance when running as an amateur in April, 1884, at Stamford Bridge—namely, 51min. 20sec., never having been beaten till the present encounter by any amateur or professional. In 1881 Cummings won a Ten-miles Champion Belt in 51min. 47 2-5sec. which was his best performance at the distance. When the series of matches were first proposed, Cummings was considered likely to win the mile and George was equally fancied for the ten miles. The result, however, has been exactly contrary to these anticipations. It cannot be said that George in any of the three matches has exhibited his very best form, as in all three he has failed to run up to his former records, although in the one mile, considering the day, his time was perhaps equal to anything he has ever done in public. The series of races have excited great interest in all parts of the country, and it is evident that foot-racing has still a considerable hold on the public when the very best competitors are engaged.

Amid tremendous cheering the men appeared in the enclosure at a quarter-past 5, and two or three minutes later they were started on the inside track, which measures a quarter of a mile. Cummings, who won the toss for choice of stations, gave the inside berth to George, who cut out the running at a moderate pace. The positions were unaltered at the close of a mile, the time for which was 5 minutes 21 3-5sec. The ex-amateur still led at the fifth lap, but half way round the sixth lap Cummings went ahead. The Preston man gained considerably going along the top stretch, and when a mile and a half had been covered he was fully 15 yards ahead. Cummings continued to draw away, and a quarter of a mile later he had doubled his lead. He soon increased the distance between himself and his opponent, and covered two miles in 10 minutes 12 2-5sec. The time for three miles was 15 minutes 4 1-5 sec. George being over 15sec. slower. The last-named continued to fall behind, and at four miles, which Cummings covered in 20 minutes 3 1-5sec., he was above 20 sec. to the bad. During the fifth mile he made up some of his lost ground. The half distance was registered in 25 minutes 10sec. In the 23rd lap George spurted and decreased his opponent's lead somewhat. Cummings, however, more than held his own, and covered six miles in 30min. 18 2-5sec.; seven miles, 35min. 29sec.; eight miles, 40 min. 45 4-5sec.; and nine miles, 45min. 59sec. Cummings gained on his rival in the last mile, and reached home a winner by within two or three yards of a lap in 51min. 6 3-5sec. George's time was 52min. 17sec. The winner's time is the best on record, the previous fastest being 51min. 20sec. by W. G. George, at Stamford-bridge as stated above.

In connection with this the following clipped from an American paper gives in succinct form the time in which a mile can be covered in the several ways mentioned:—Locomotive Pennsylvania Railroad 43sec.; racing horse Johnston, 2min. 61sec.; trotting horse, Maud S., 2min. 8¾sec.; bicycling, John S. Prince, 2min. 39sec.; staking, "Fish" Smart, 3min.; running man William Cummings, 4min. 16 1-5th sec.; rowing, four oars, 5min. 11sec.; snow shoes, J. F. Scholes 5min. 39½sec.; walking man, W. Perkins, 6min. 23sec.; swimming F. Senk (with strong tide), 12min. 42½sec.; swimming J. J. Collier, (still water), 28min. 19½sec.

But since this was written the bicycle record has been cut in America where R. Howell, the English professional, has succeeded in riding one mile in 2 min 31 2-5 sec.

CYCLING.

This naturally brings us to the subject of cycling in which sport another record has been lowered. On Saturday, September 26th, the 10 Miles Road Race promoted by Messrs. Starley and Sutton, of Coventry, with the view of introducing their new safety bicycle to the public, was decided over the same course used last year for the "Kangaroo" race. The first prize was a gold chronograph, value 50*l.*, whilst the others, one of which was for the first man at fifty miles, were all in keeping. Gold medals were offered to the rider covering the distance under eight hours, silver medals for under nine, and bronze medals for under ten hours. Every care was taken to keep the route secret, and the consequence was that very few save those immediately connected were present at either the start or finish. Saturday was a capital day for such a contest, though the wind was hardly as strong as the promoters wished. It blew lightly from the north and this helped the men for the first fifty-six miles, but afterwards, when they turned westward, it rendered very little assistance. The surface of the roads on the whole was good. Smith, the winner, succeeded in reaching home in 7 hours 5min 16sec, which erased the 7 hours 11min 10sec made by the same rider in the Kangaroo race last year. Smith has reason to deem himself lucky, as forty miles from the finish he was stated to have been 23min behind S. Golder, when the latter was disabled owing to the spring of his machine breaking. Hale, who was second at the half distance, was run down by a bicyclist who was accompanying him and his machine damaged, a delay of eighteen minutes thus being caused. No fewer than five men got home in under eight hours, whilst as many more had arrived before nine hours had expired, whilst one man earned the bronze medal. Of fourteen starters eleven thus completed the journey.

Mr T. R. Marriott, captain of the Nottingham Tricycle Club, recently completed a great feat by riding from Land's End, Cornwall, to John o' Groat's House, Caithness, Scotland, a distance of about 950 miles, in 6 days 15 hours and 25 minutes. His daily average was about 140 miles. Mr Marriott's performance beats all records made on any class of wheels between the two points.

AQUATICS.

Oarsmen in the United States have had a fairly busy time of it lately, although the majority of the contests in which the best known men have been engaged were of the exhibition order. A heavy programme was run through at Lake Marancook, Maine, on September 16, the chief item being a double-sculling race for professionals, over a three-miles course, the starters being Hanlan and Lee, Hosmer and Petersen, M'Kay and Hamm, and Ross and Ten Eyck. A good start was effected, and they kept in close company until a fourth of the way down the course, when Hanlan and Lee worked to the front, and Ross and Ten Eyck fell slightly to the rear, Hosmer and Petersen and M'Kay and Hamm rowing level. At the first turn Hanlan and Lee led, with Hosmer and Peterson second, M'Kay and Hamm third, and Ross and Ten Eyck last. Coming back Hanlan and Lee forged steadily ahead, being three lengths in front when half way up. Soon after the turn Ross and Ten Eyck left the course. Hanlan and Lee eventually won by five lengths. M'Kay and Hamm were about the same distance behind Hosmer and Petersen. Time, Hanlan and Lee 19min 2sec, Hosmer and Peterson 19min 25sec. On the same day Hanlan, Lee, Conley, and W. Spellman—acting on behalf of Charles Courtney—met and signed articles for a Double Scull Race of three miles, with a turn, for 1000 dols. aside, the course to be mutually agreed upon before October 1, but if not the race will be rowed at Troy, N. Y., the date fixed being October 10.

An Australian exchange just to hand says:—Neil Matterson has quite recovered from the injury to his left arm, and is fully prepared to meet Peter Kemp, of Windsor, at an early date, and is even willing to fly at much higher scullers. In fact, his friends are so sanguine of his skill and staying powers that they are willing to match him against any one in the world, except William Beach, for any amount from 200*l.* upward, and to allow a good sum for the expenses of any sculler from "over the water." His match with Kemp will soon be arranged, and he is anxious to meet Teemer before the next season is over. Hearn, the New Zealand sculler, is anxious to row any one in Australia, except Beach, for 200*l.* a-side, but he wants the race to come off in New Zealand waters; but this would not suit any of our men just at present. If Hearn likes to visit Sydney, however, he can have ample allowance made for the cost of his visit.

Beach has at length determind to visit England with a view to meeting the best American scullers on English waters. Hanlan, Ross and Hosmer are likely to try conclusions with him.

YACHTING.

On Saturday, Sept 26th, the Genesta and Dauntless started from Sandy Hook, New York, for an ocean race from that place to Cape May and back (242 miles), for the Cape May Cup. The weather was fine, with a southerly wind at starting, which veered to the eastward during Sunday, and ultimately dropped away to a light north-easterly breeze. The Genesta began to leave her rival from the first, and at sunset on Sunday was two miles ahead, reaching the lightship off Cape May at half-past three, the Dauntless being out of sight. On the return, the Genesta gained more time, and ultimately passed the Sandy Hook lightship at a quarter after ten on Monday morning, her full time being 42 hours 14min 40 sec. The Dauntless, which lost her foretopmast, was forty miles behind. The Genesta has now won three valuable cups, the Commodore's Cup (New York), value 150*l.*, the Brenton's Reef Challenge Cup, and the Cape May Challenge Cup. She has won every race in which she has competed, except that for the America Cup.

SWIMMING.

The 220 yards Amateur Championship and the Plunging Amateur Championship were decided at the Lambeth Baths, Westminster-bridge-road,

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under the rules of the Smimming Association of great Britain. Brief details :—220 Yards Amateur Championship.—T. Cairns, Everton Swimming Association (holder), 1; A. E. France, Park Swimming Club, 2; H. R. Shevill, Amateur Swimming Club, 3. After a fine race Cairns proved successful by three yards; a couple of yards divided second and third. Time, 3min. 8⅗sec. Cairns thus became the absolute winner of the silver cup, having won it the two previous years. Plunging Amateur Championship.—H. Davenport, Ilex and Surbiton Clubs (holder), 61ft. 3in. and 64ft. 11in., 1; W. Jenkins Zephyr Swimming Club, 60ft. 2in. and 62ft. 1in., 2; T. H. Clarke, Torpedo Swimming Club, 62ft. and 62ft., 3.

GOLF.

The autumn meeting of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club was commenced on the St. Andrew's Links on Monday, September 28th, the chief event being a foursome between Mr Leslie, Balfour, and Mr. Horace Hutchinson, Westward Ho, against Mr J. E. Laidlay and Mr John Ball Tertius, Hoylake. The game was two rounds. No four better amateurs could have been selected, but the play was very indifferent, especially on the part of Ball and Laidlay, who in the first round lost heavily in the outgoing, their opponents running away four holes in succession, and turned four ahead. Playing the second half round, the match was closer, but still Hutchinson and Balfour had the best of it, and the first round ended in their favour by five at the end hole. On the second round neither side had gained any advantage, three holes having fallen to each, and three being halved. Balfour and Hutchinson still led by five, and the match finished in their favour by five and four to play. The scores were above the average.

The Autumn Meeting of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club was held the next Wednesday over the St. Andrew's Links, and drew a very large field, fifty couples competing for the medals of the club. The weather was most unpropitious, and heavy rain fell, more or less, the whole of the day, the links and putting greens being very heavy. The Earl of Aberdeen, the newly elected captain, opened the competition by playing off the first teed ball, winning *pro forma* the Queen Adelaide Medal. Play was for the King William IV. medal and the club's gold medal. The list of competitors comprised all the best players in the club, but it was not anticipated, considering the weather, that the score of 87 with which Mr Horace Hutchinson carried off the first medal last year would be touched; this estimate, however, was belied, Mr J. G. Laidlaw, North Berwick, handing in his card at 87, and becoming the winner of the King William IV.'s medal. Mr Laidlaw's score out was 43 in 44; total, 87. The winner, who during the previous week won the first trophy in the Carnoustie tournament, played a fine game, driving splendidly, and using his iron with deadly effect in approaching the putting greens, but the heavy state of the ground repeatedly threw him off his short game, and he frequently missed his puts; but for this and for a mistake in playing the last hole, where he missed his tee and went into the burn, his score would have been much lower. Mr Leslie Balfour was second at 88, and became the winner of the club's gold medal.

SILVER PRODUCTION AND LAND SPECULATION IN AUSTRALIA.

THE Adelaide correspondent of the *Economist* writes as follows :—The Silverton field, the mines of which have lately sprung into prominence, is situated in the extreme West of New South Wales, close to the South Australia boundary. This field has proved to be wonderfully rich in silver, and when the railway which South Australia is constructing from Terowie to the border is finished, say, in eighteen months, we may expect a large output of ore. The township of Silverton is located in what was intended to be a central position, but the principal mines are about twenty miles away, and some promising-looking mineral properties at a much further distance. The cost of carting the ore to Terowie has ranged as high as 6*l* per ton, and provisions and horse feed have been at famine prices. All this is fortunately altering for the better, but there is still such a deficiency of wood and water in the district, that only the richer mines can be profitably worked. To Silverton, however, South Australians look with expectation of a large and remunerative trade, for no matter what railways New South Wales may make, or what concessions she may grant, the trade of this new township of hers must be done with South Australia.

In the opinion of experts, whose opinions, like assays, are too often misleading, the silver-bearing lodes in this field are of far greater value than any yet found in the United States. So far as I could see on a recent visit there, there was altogether too much mine, and too little mining. Over 1,000 claims had been taken up, and on scarcely a score was anyone at work. But the future prosperity of the field seems to be undoubted, and when the New South Wales Government officials begin to bestir themselves, the labour covenants in the leases will be enforced, and the output of ore greatly increased. To what extent the price of silver will be affected by the Australian supplies, I leave to other correspondents to say. The silver from Sunny Corner, owing to the presence of a small quantity of gold, sells at 5s per ounce in London. The value of Silverton silver is lower, but whether the price obtained remain at 4s, or fall to 3s, the production will still be considerable.

The export of minerals, the product of New South Wales, for 1884 was as follows :—

			Value. £
Coal	tons	1,690,763	931,045
Shale	tons	12,804	29,970
Gold bars	oz	17,546½	73,593
Silver bars	oz	93,660½	19,780
Silver lead ore	cwts	93,361	123,174
Tin ingots	cwts	128,316	506,726
Tin ore	cwts	6,993	14,861

In two or three years, when the silver mines are fairly started, the value of the silver bars and ore exported is expected to be greater than that of any other mineral.

ILL-TREATMENT OF JAPANESE LABOURERS.

THE San Francisco correspondent of the *New York Tribune* reports that well-authenticated accounts of horrible cruelty to Japanese labourers on the Sandwich Islands have been received. It appears that great efforts have been made by the Hawaiian Government to induce Japanese immigration for sugar plantations. Sixty-two persons were sent to plantations in Maui, and their treatment rivals anything told by Abolitionists of inhuman practices in the Southern States before the war. One man, too ill to work, was arrested, marched thirteen miles to prison, and kicked and flogged on the road, dying from the effects of the brutal treatment. The Government was notified, and tried to smooth over matters, but was unsuccessful. Then the Japanese Commissioner was informed, and investigations set on foot revealed a terrible state of affairs—little shelter, long hours of labour, food fit only for hogs, and systematic beating and ill-treatment. It is well known that the Japanese are a most inoffensive race, and give no trouble when treated with ordinary decency. These labourers were immediately removed from the plantation. Out of sixty-two, five died from brutality, and twelve were in hospital from the same cause. This is said to be only a sample case of similar practices.

THE "BLACK CHAMBER" OF THE SPANISH POST OFFICE.

THE Madrid correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs the following extraordinary account of the liberties taken by the Post Office there with correspondence passing through. Knowing that his message would have been stopped by the Spanish authorities, he entrusted it to a friend who was crossing the frontier.

The British Government does not appear to place implicit confidence any longer in the Spanish Post Office, a Foreign Office messenger having arrived at Madrid—the first that has been seen here for a long time. We have long known of the *gabinete negro*, the black chamber in the Post Office, where letters to and from the capital are opened, read, re-enclosed, and forwarded to their destination, retained, or destroyed as the case may be. Various curious occurrences would appear to indicate that the operations of this chamber are in full blast again. Steam for gummed envelopes and red-hot platinum wire for those sealed with wax are no longer adopted to investigate public and private correspondence. The artistic letter and despatch manipulators of the present day have improved upon the science and high art displayed by their predecessors. Their mode of action is almost sublime in its simplicity and effectiveness. Gum and seals are no longer tampered with, and the most careful investigator of the fastening of the envelopes in which his letters are enclosed cannot find any trace of their having been touched. They hardly ever think of examining the bottom of the envelope, and if they did they would possibly be no wiser. The envelope is perfect in every way. But still they have only too often proofs, direct or indirect, that their most secret correspondence is known to those who ought not to know it. A knife sharper than a razor has been run along the bottom of the envelope, the correspondence extracted, read, and replaced. The artist then, with a fine camel's-hair brush, draws a fine line of liquid cement along the opening, applies a slight amount of pressure, and on tearing the envelope open the last part to give way is that thus cemented. But accidents will happen when these operations are conducted on a wholesale scale, and the receiver of a letter is sometimes not a little astonished to find inside his envelope a letter addressed to somebody else from a place and by a person to him utterly unknown. To my personal knowledge this has happened to an ex-Minister of the highest rank and of the most undoubted loyalty. What therefore happens with letters of a lower or different category can be easily imagined. Even letters of a personage very near the throne have not, I understand, been entirely exempt from these inquisitorial perquisitions; and, above and beyond this, the number of letters which in Spain never reach their destination is a crying scandal, of which the whole nation should be ashamed. As to newspapers and telegrams, especially those to and from the provinces, they are subject to wholesale confiscation.

LATEST FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

THE sudden changes of the weather during the last week or two have given a decided impetus to the demand for autumn toilettes, and the charming woollens, plaid or a dessiens—of which so great a number are produced—are having an immense success. Some of the most attractive novelties among these have frise silk stripes, and the tiny loops of silk contrast very effectively with the soft tones of the wool, whether these stripes are of the same or of different colours. These striped materials—whether of wool, silk and velvet, satin and velvet, or moire—are used only for portions of the dress, the bodice being generally of the fabric of one of the stripes. Velvet with watered silk stripes, or velvet with silk or satin stripes on which are raised figures of colour, some of these appearing like rich embroideries, compose many of the most elegant toilettes of the day. Most of these dresses have the back draperies, as well as the bodice, of velvet, as the stripes do not show to advantage in any full portion of the dress. The most elegantly finished of such toilettes have the bodice and back draperies of the two plain materials represented by the stripes. For instance, a black velvet and watered silk has the tablier of the striped material cut in large points, the openings filled with full lace, hanging over a watered silk frilling under which is a depassant of pleated velvet. The back drapery is of velvet, lined with watered silk, and arranged so as to show the two materials, the lower left-hand corner being turned back and up, and fastened on the velvet, which is slightly draped, en pouf by an ornament of jet and lace. The jaquetta, velvet, over a watered silk gilet, black and white stripes are very fashionably worn, in silk combined with some other material; black velvet with white silk—the latter plain, Ottoman, or watered—being especially favoured. A great quantity of lace, black or white, or both, with jet, are used as trimmings for these. Iron grey, Chinese bronze, vert de Suede, are among the fashionable shades added to the list given in a previous number. Of the colours most in vogue for autumn toilettes, several shades of blue are much liked; and brown in a great variety of tints is very well worn. Of the fact of black being excessively fashionable on all occasions there can be no doubt. One of the novelties in bodices is the added basque of different material, such as velvet on silk or wool, being especially favoured; the bodice is cut a little below the waist, the basque is then cut any shape preferred and sewn on the bodice; it can generally be made to fit by means of a seam in the centre of the back, and one under each arm; or, in some cases, with slight figures, the whole basque can be cut in two pieces, the only seam being that at the back. This is a very useful fashion, as it renders the fit very much easier to accomplish than when all the seams of the bodice have to be continued and shaped to the full length of the basque. This method is not confined only to the combination of two materials, but is used when only one is employed. A biais of velvet may be used in the same manner to simulate a basque. This façon is convenient also for dresses whose basques require a little renovation, or when some change of style is desirable. Vestes and gilets still reign triumphantly. Many of these are very fashionably worn, differing entirely from the skirt they accompany. In a few days some very elegant specimens of this style will make their appearance, and some beautiful silk broches in the Louis XV. style are being employed for them, either as veste or gilet indifferently. The first two were made, and sent for our inspection, a day or two ago. One had a cream satin waistcoat, under a veste of pale blue satin, broché, with roses of several shades; the other had the veste of plain material, bacarat Lyons velvet, over a waistcoat of broché, the design being shaded carnations on a moss-green ground. The small veste, such as the Figaro, Senorita, Anglaise or "Page," as it is called in England, are found invaluable for the demi-saison wear, with dresses whose bodices are rather too thin for this weather. Putting this attraction on one side even, they are excessively fashionable, and those of velvet and velveteen are wearable with a great variety of materials. Satin Ottoman, Irish poplin, moire, watered silk, Ottoman poplin, lace lined with colour, broche velvet on satin, are all very fashionably employed for these little vestes. The newest shape of these is rounded in front reaching the waist at the side seams, and sloping from thence into a habit basque. At the back this may be plain, pleated in folds turned under or en postillon, or open up the seam; in either case the lengthened basque is found more generally becoming than the short back, reaching to the waist or just above it. The evening bodices, open square or en cœur, have lost none of their favour; but many of the newest corsages du soir are open in a point to the waist, over all kinds of guimpes or plastrons of lace; some of these full and confined to the waist under the waistband or sash, spreading beneath this in a transparent cloud over the front of the skirt; others are of lace, plainly lined with satin, and terminate at the waist, or a little below. One of the most elegant corsages for dinner toilette wear is open in a point to the waist, with a collar and coat revers of velvet or satin, to match the dress; a full lace is placed inside this, as far as the chest, where there is a plastron of lace lined with satin, which passes over the lace of the opening. The "Etiole" garniture—called "Etoile" by some of our contemporaries, who are not aware that the name is taken from the "stole" worn by priests, which it resembles in shape—is rather eccentric in effect but looks well on an elegant woman. The front may be short, ending a little below the waist, or continued down the skirt; the back is always long and straight. The etiole may be made quite separate from the dress, and worn over it, or with any other to which it is suitable. This ornament has another and by no means inconsiderable attraction. When bodices begin to wear out or lose their freshness, it is just at the back and front that this misfortune is most evident; the etiole conceals these portions, and at the same time gives a fashionable style to the dress. Lace, with jet ornaments mounted on fine but strong nets, is very effective for the purpose just mentioned, for a dressy toilette. Several woollen dresses have been made lately with the etiole of velveteen. When this is made in the dress, taking the two back pieces and widening into the skirt, the effect is very becoming to the figure. Extra width is sometimes left below the waist, and this, turning under in folds like a princesse dress, gives a graceful fulness to the back. The "Housemaid" skirt, straight and full all round, by no means elegant in itself, and very trying to all but quite slim girls, is no longer made by any of the principal dressmakers. If a fashionable woman puts one on at all, it is only when wearing some large cloak which quite conceals it, and for this purpose dresses one already possesses in this style will be found convenient, as there are no raised draperies to interfere with the lines of the cloak; but no new dresses will be made in this manner. These may be modernised, however, by cutting one side shorter than the other, making some arrangement of folds on the other side, and wearing the skirt over a fausse jupe. Many of the fantastically draped skirts of the day are thus arranged—*i. e*, mounted on the band, and the lower edge cut in various lengths afterwards. The skirts opening at the side over an under-skirt, or merely a breadth of different material, mounted on a fausse jupe, are very fashionably worn, and much liked; they admit also of a little change in the dress if colours are chosen that will harmonise with two or three other hues.—*Le Follet*.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Arago, 1,061 tons, Captain W H Sutherland, sails to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steam-ship Cambodia, 1,969 tons, Capt A Wildgoose, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (23rd Sept.), with a cargo of 3,471 tons coal. She is consigned to Messrs James Mackintosh and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Agra, 1,235 tons, Capt Warman, arrived in harbour yesterday from coasts and Calcutta (26th Sept), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—106 Rank and File, Rifle Brigade, R A, Mr York and son, Mr Douglas, Mr Harrison and wife, 3 wowen and child, Mr and Mrs Powell and 3 children, Dr Leatherstonehough, Major Hammond, Lieut Lowndes, Surgeon Heaton and 28 deck passengers.

THE following is the list of passengers arrived by the Austro Hungarian Lloyds S. N. Co.'s s. s. Anphitrite. From Triste :—Col. and Mrs. Jacob, Captain and Mrs. Pollard, Mr. de Tracis, Mrs. Ch. Zerrenner, Mr and Mrs. A. Gladen, Mr. R. Garben, Mr. F. P. Paterson, Mr. R. D. Settna, Mr. Hean, Mr. Hagglin, Mr. Schaefer, Mr. E. Rosland, Mr. de Tay, Mr. L. Paul, Mr. J. Hartmann, Mr. and Mrs. Garben, Mr. J. Neuberg, Mr. C. R. Alen, Mr. T. Baist, Mr. A. Krieg, Mr. Bonnig, Mr. J. Roschl. Mr. Tens, Mr. C. Sallmaun, Mr. O. Marczach, Mr. Reiffert, Mr. Winterwala, Mr. A. D. Colah, and 21 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
23	Cambodia (s)	Wildgoose	Liverpool, Sept. 23.
	Agra (s)	Warman	Calcutta, Sept. 26.
	Pachumba (s)	Hewett	Busreh.
	Europa (s)	Talbot	Cardiff.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
23	Euphrates (s)	Jones	Kurrachee.
	Tasmania (s)	Haslewood	London.

The steamers Arago, and Sutherland, obtained their port-clearances yesterday for Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Assam, for Trieste, Venice and Marseilles.
" Tantallon, for Kurrachee.
" Agra, for Coasts and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
18	Glamis	Baker	Cardiff, July 1.
19	Bonnington (s)	Burkhill	Rangoon, Oct. 15.
	Bancoora (s)	Browne	Bombay, Oct. 6.
	Coconada (s)	Croft	Rangoon, Oct. 12.

DEPARTURE.

Oct. 18.—Barque Sir Lancelot.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.		
19	Sirsa (s)	Rangoon.
20	Nowshera (s)	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.		
19	Tibre (s)	Calcutta.
	Shahzada (s)	Colombo.
	Hesperia (s)	Calcutta.
	Almora (s)	London.
20	Sirsa (s)	Bombay.
	Dacca (s)	Calcutta.
	Nowshera (s)	Bombay.
	Arcot (s)	Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 22.

FROM GLASGOW.

Victoria s—95 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 150 cases whisky, Jamsetjee Framjee; 45 cases whisky, Eduljee Bezonjee; 100 cases whisky and 200 cases sulphuric acid, Finlay, Muir and Co.

Clan Ogilvie s—65 cases whisky, W Watson and Co; 100 barrels roll sulphur, H Khimjee.

FROM LONDON.

Ravenna s—150 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 38 cases oilmanstores, &c, Allybhoy Tayebkhan; 3 cases oilmanstores, H M H Jackaria; 48 packages oilmanstores, King, King and Co.

Kerbella s—5 cases still hock, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Thames s—2 cases printed books, Stewart Brothers.

Huzara s—21 cases brandy, C H B Forbes and Co; 1 cask rectified spirit and 15 cases medicine other sorts, N V Curranee and Co; 8 cases varnish, E Esoobjee; 150 barrels whiting, C Jallalbhoy; 20 bales straw boards, A Blascheck and Co; 8 cases oilmanstores, Essoofally Sumsoodeen.

Teheran s—4 cases champagne, Bodger Warburton and Co.

Duke of Devonshire s—9 packages glassware, J Rumull; 240 cases matches and 100 cases candles, Abdulally Shaikhadam; 20 cases matches, Abdoolla Haji Jan Mahamed; 25 cases maches, Mamedally Oomerbhoy; 10 cases French polish, T Farjoolabhoy; 25 cases matches, K Abdul Hussen; 3 cases earthenware, Moosa Ayoob; 3 cases medicine other sorts, Cooper, Madon and Co; 26 cases oilmanstores, 17 cases confectionery and 16 cases medicine other sorts, E A Hussen Attaree; 7 packages provisions and bacon, Bolton and Co; 4 bales printing paper, S A S Dawood; 8 packages earthenware, Goolam Hussen Cullian; 335 cases matches, Abdulally Ebrahim; 25 cases matches, A Mahomedally; 4 cases butter, Volkart Brothers; 54 packages glassware, S M Razull.

Laleham s—10 bales straw boards, B Rigold and Bergmann.

Victoria s—50 drums caustic soda, Hurjee Mooljee and Co.

Sherborne s—7 packages eau-de-cologne, The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Victoria s—10 casks brass wire, F Masotti and Co; 1 case sewing machine and 2 cases preserved provision, C Macdonald and Co; 468 kegs paint of sorts, 50 drums boiled linseed oil, and 25 drums turpentine spirits, T M Tazkhanjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Manilla s—95 cases brandy, Walter, Nutter and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Manilla s—10 barrels claret, F Bozzoni.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Manilla s—250 cases brandy, B A Hormarjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Accomac s—9,252 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 900 cwts wheat, Vulubjee Lalljee.

Aston Hall s—937 cwts myrabollams and 95 cwts gum, Sewjee Ramjee; 94 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 53 bales cotton, Wagjee Valoo; 2,000 cwts wheat, Benn, Ashley and Co.

Clan Murray s—9,994 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 5,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Victoria s—5,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Tasmania s—2,001 cwts linseed, Remington and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 15 bales skins and 90 cwts gum, Walljee Poonja and Co; 45 cwts gum, Cassum Mahomed; 62 cwts nutmegs, Lalljee Soorjee; 6¼ cwts ivory, Nanchund Jewerchund; 2¼ cwts ivory, Momedjee Hajee Adamjee; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 27 cwts ivory, Ebram Passianee; 165 cwts gum, A R A Cader.

Clan Ogilvie s—50 cwts chutney, M Poonjiajee and Sons; 12 cwts gum, D Vusonjee; 26 bales hides, M Soomar.

FOR PORT SAID.

Clan Forbes s—6,000 cwts wheat, T Masotti and Co.

FOR HUMBERG.

Tasmania s—16½ cwts ivory paints, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Fraser s—5,200 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co 4,000 cwts rapeseed, F Masotti and Co; 100 bales cotton and 200 cwts horns, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Brankelow s—4,000 cwts linseed and 4,500 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co; 900 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, Pelly and Co; 2,001 swts gingelly seed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Manilla s—2,001 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 2,00 cwts linseed, Volkart Broteers.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla s—800 cwts wheat, F Masotti and Co; 800 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Victoria s—900 cwts wheat, Vulubjee Lalljee.

FOR KOBE.

Thibet s—112 bales twist, the Queen S and Co; 140 balel twist, the United Merchants Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thibet s—22 bales cotton, Mahomed Lukumsey; 59 cwts cloves, 6 cwts genda horns, 2 cwts ivory, and 6 cwts peacock feathers, Yue Lun Ching; 115 cwts raisins and, 9 cwts kissmiss, T Jofferbhoy; 125 bales twist, E L Moolchund; 48 bales twist, Tata and Co; 20 bales twist, Hajee Adam Esmal and Co; 100 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 50 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co: 50 bales twits, C Bomanjee and Co; 30 cwts sharkfins, E R Duttoo; 269 chests opium, B and P S N Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCT. 22.

Mayne, Capt, Bo, 2nd D C Belooch, on duty, to rejoin Regt, from Poona.

OCTOBER 23.

Woodhouse, Lt-Col, 11th M Infy, on duty, to join Regt, from Sumbulpore.

Brereton, Lt-Col, Mad Ord, from Madras.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 22.

Winter, Lt, Mad R A, to join, to Ellichpore.

Saunder, Surg-Major, Bo, M S, to rejoin, to Mhow.

OCTOBER 23.

Collingwood, Major, Bo, 2nd Lan Fus, H C, on leave, to England.

James, Major-Genl, Bo, S C, on leave, to England.

Fraser, Major, Bl, 40th Bl Infy, on furlough, to England.

Churchill, Major, 1st Goor, on furlough, to England.

Kellie, Surgn, 4th Cav, H C, on furlough, to England.

Sharp, Major, Bo, 2nd Rl Lanc, on leave, to England.

Breton, Col, on duty, to Poona.

Brereton, Lt-Col, Mad Ord, on sick leave, to England.

Gunthorpe, Lt-Col, Mad Staff Corps, to rejoin, from furlough, from Amraoti.

Cavindish, Lt, Bl, H L I, to rejoin, from Deolali.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major F. S. Hore, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, October 24.

Position and Aiming drill will be commenced from next Monday and until further notice as follows :—

6-30 a.m.—At the Oval, Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

5 p.m.—At the J. J. Hospital, Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

4-45 p.m.—At the Town Hall, Monday and Wednesday.

5 p.m.—At the P. and O. Dockyard, Monday and Friday.

5 p.m.—At the Byculla School, for Cadet, Monday and Thursday.

4 p.m.—At the St. Peters School, Mazagon, Tuesday and Thursday.

4 p.m.—At the Byculla Scottish School, Monday and Friday.

Cathedral High School, John Connon School, and Indo-British Institution Cadets will parade at the Oval.

As no recruit will be allowed to commence target practice untill he has been passed as efficient at Position and Aiming drill it is necessary that all recruits should take the earliest opportunity of qualifying themselves at the above drill.

The Range sub-Committee will visit the range at Coorla on Monday morning, the 26th inst, proceeding by the 7 a.m. (Bombay Time) train from Boreebunder.

There will be drill for the Mounted Troop on Monday and Wednesday next, the 26th and 28th inst, at the Kennedy sea Face near the Churney-road station at 7 a.m. all members are requested to attend.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Mounted Troop from this date :—E. Fraill, S.S. Cooper, and W. Kirk.

By order,
R. S. BROWN, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant General's Office, Head-quarters.
POONA, October 19.

Army Head-Quarters will be established at Mahableshwar on the 26th instant.

2. References of an emergent nature only are to be addressed to Mahableshwar. All other correspondence to be addressed to Poona as usual.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33 Farringdon Road, London.

INSURANCES.

"LION" FIRE INSURANCE CO., Ld.
CAPITAL £1,300,000.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company, and are prepared to take FIRE RISKS on every description of insurable property in Bombay and the Mofussil on the most liberal terms.

F. FISCHER & CO.

FIRE AND LIFE.

LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

Income for 1884	£1,508,707
General Reserve and Fire Re-Insurance Funds	1,500,000
Life and Annuity Funds	£3,650,650
Total Invested Funds	6,911,400

The attention of intending Insurers is particularly directed to the enormous resources of this Company.

FIRE RISKS undertaken on Mills, Merchandise, Bungalows, and nearly every description of property in the Bombay Presidency.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£4,842,054 14s. 3d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDER and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862 .... £300,690
" 1882 .... £944,700

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POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,878,156

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1867 ......£1,406,581 17 2 | 1877 ......£3,758,042 19
1872 ......£2,318,21 11 5 | 1882 ......£4,842,054 14

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs. 10 000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL	" 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co. CAPITAL	" 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	" 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL...	" 3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application

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ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever :—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible*.
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 188 :
1,982 PROPOSALS for..................Rs. 60,85,300.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	
Premium ...	Rs a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
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10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

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Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

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Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle BOMBAY.
Or any of the Agents in India.

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PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at the office and at the book-sellers.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

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LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

THE
GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

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REGISTERED TRADE MARK—
"GLENLIVET"

GEORGE and JOHN GORDON SMITH, of THE GLENLIVET DISTILLERY, beg to intimate that 'GLENLIVET is a district which belongs exclusively to His Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon and that their Distillery was the *first* and is now the *only* licensed Distillery in Glenlivet, and they respectfully caution the trade and the public against parties offering other whiskies as "GLENLIVET."

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The Registered Trade Mark of Messrs. Andrew Usher & Co., Edinburgh), obtained a GOLD MEDAL and FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION. It is a blend of the above and other Whiskies.

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RUPEES 36 PER MONTH
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Will make you Proprietor of a
SCHEIDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE
PRIZE MEDAL PIANO.
EASY TERMS, CONVENIENT PAYMENTS.

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WE beg to invite attention to our Selection of PABSTMANN'S Celebrated STILL HOCKS from the Rhine Provinces at prices ranging from Rs. 16 to Rs. 34 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 9 to Rs. 16 per dozen pints. The assortment we offer has been carefully selected to allow of Connoisseurs making selections to suit their respective requirements.

Per doz. qts. Rs.			Per doz. pts. Rs. a.
16	Laubenheimer, light		9 0
16	Deidesheimer, mellow		9 0
18	Geisenheimer, soft and fine-flavoured		10 8
21	Steinwein, in glass jugs, delicate		...
21	Leibfrauminch, very soft and delicate		11 8
24	Hockheimer Berg.		13 0
27	Rudesheimer	Rich after Dinner Wines.	14 8
30	Marcobrnnier		16 0
34	Queen Victoria Berg.		...

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WINE, PROVISION AND GENERAL STORES,

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FOUR GOLD AND TWO SILVER MEDALS were awarded to us and Correspondents whom we represented at the late Calcutta International Exhibition.

CASH. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. pts. Rs. a.	LIQUEURS, &c.	CREDIT. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. pts. Rs. a.
51 8	53 8	Curacao, Amsterdam, Orange and White	54 0	56 0
...	7 8	Chartreuse, green, per bottle ...	7 12	...
...	6 8	Do. yellow	6 12	...
61 8	63 8	Benedictine from the Monastery	64 8	67 8
53 4	57 0	Maraschino de Zara, best	55 8	59 8
49 8	...	Noyeau de Martinique	51 8	...
38 8	...	Kümmell, finest Riga	40 0	...
40 4	42 4	Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	42 0	44 0
27 0	...	Orange Bitters, best	28 0	...
15 8	...	Vermouth	16 0	...
...	28 8	Assorted Liqueurs, choice, per doz. pts.	...	29 8
13 8	...	Lime-Juice Cordial	14 0	...
		BEER.		
5 8	3 12	Bass's Champagne Ale, "The Bull Dog" Bottling	5 12	4 0
5 8	3 12	Guinness's Extra Stout, "The Bull Dog" Bottling	5 12	4 0
5 0	3 8	German Pale Ale	5 4	3 12
5 0	3 8	Pilsener Beer	5 4	3 12
		CIDER.		
6 8	4 0	Champagne Cider	7 0	4 4
6 8	...	Norfolk "Dry, sparkling Cider"	7 0	...
4 0	2 4	Minerva Mineral Water	4 4	2 8

CASH. Per Gallon. without Jar. Rs. a.		COGNAC IN JARS.	CREDIT. Per Gallon without Jar. Rs. a.
15 8	Cognac ****	Very superior Old Pale	16 0
13 8	" ***	Superior Old Pale	14 0
11 12	" **	Fine Old, very soft	12 0
10 12	" *	Capital Peg, finest	11 0

WHISKY IN JARS.

9 0 Irish and Scotch, A 1 quality our own shipping ... 9 4

The Jars can be returned for refilling. We keep stocks of Cognacs and Whiskies in Wood. An allowance for the Jar will be made deducting all outlay for carriage to Godown.

Empty Jars for do. ... 1 gal. Rs. 2 0 each.
Do. do. do. ... 2 " " 3 0 "
Do. do. do. ... 4 " " 4 0 "

Wood Taps, Re. 1-8 each. Plated Taps, Rs. 4 each.

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

	CASH. 4 Gls. Per Jar	13½ Gals. Octve	27 Gals. Qtr Cask	54 Gals. Hhd		CREDIT. 4 Gls. Per Jar.	13½ Gals. Octve	27 Gals. Qtr. Cask.	54 Gals. Hhd.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	MANZANILLA.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
	40 0	118 0	226 0	439 0		42 0	128 0	246 0	478 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

Hhd. 48 Gals. Rs. a.		Hhd. 48 Gals. Rs. a.
224 0	St. Estephe	239 8
178 0	Medoc...	186

Of these we keep Stocks from October to March only.

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